THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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LIFE THE GREAT QUESTION, DEATH.

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

30,000 Persons have Insured in the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the death-bed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection,

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $1,500,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $20,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,

Market Street, between 2d and 3d.,
Wilmington, N. C.
jan. 27 103—2taw—wtf

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 414, for twenty shares and No 1221, for three shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, standing in the name of W. W. Peirce, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the President and Board of Directors of said Company for a renewal of the same.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Adm'r estate W. W. Peirce, dec'd.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1867 11-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D., 1867.

James Wilson and others, vs. Neill McMillan } Petition for partition of lands.

IN THIS CASE it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McMillan, one of the Heirs at Law of Angus McMillan, deceased, and a tenant in common of the lands set forth in the petition, is not a resident of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Neill McMillan to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and the order for division granted as prayed for.

Test, D. BLUE, C. C. C.,
per L. J. HALL, D. C. C.
march 15 6-6t*

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

oct. 4 35-wtf

LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover county, we will, on Thursday, 9th day of May next, at the late residence of Thomas Lee, in said county, proceed to sell at auction, the following lands, to wit:

One tract in Duplin county, on Wild Cat Branch, containg 239 acres.

One other tract on East side of Holly Shelter, and North side of Shaking Creek, containing 480 acres.

Also two other tracts on Holly Shelter Creek, and one on the North East River, number of acres not known.

Terms of sale—one-fifth cash, the balance at nine and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving notes with good security.

JOHN J. MOORE, } Adm'rs of
ROBERT LEE, } Thos. Lee.
april 12 9—4t*

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at the last March Term of New Hanover County Court, duly qualified as Executor of the last will of James Cassidy, deceased, all persons indebted to his estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof, and those having claims against the estate are notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ROBERT HENNING,
Executor.
Wilmington, N. C., April 10 165-3t-9-3t

It is now said to be very doubtful whether Surratt will be tried at the present term of the District Court in Washington, as the Attorney-General wishes the trial postponed. It is even rumored that it is questionable whether there is a sufficiency of legal evidence to sustain the accusation against Surratt.

The price paid Professor Agasiz for the six lectures which he recently delivered in New York was $3,000—$500 a lecture, which was at the rate of $5 a minute for every minute he spoke. The association that employed him received a handsome surplus from the proceeds of the lectures.

The first Susquehanna shad of the season appeared in Columbia, Pennsylvania, last week.

CONTENTMENT.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Man wants but little here below."

Little I ask; my wants are few;
I only wish a hut of stone,
(A *very plain* brown stone will do),
That I may call my own;—
And close at hand is such a one,
In yonder street that fronts the sun.

Plain food is quite enough for me;
Three courses are as good as ten;
If Nature can subsist on three,
Thank Heaven for three. Amen!
I always thought cold victuals nice—
My *choice* would be vanilla-ice.

I care not much for gold or land;
Give me a mortgage here and there,
Some good bank stock, some note of hand;
Or trifling railroad share—
I only ask that Fortune send
A *little* more than I shall spend.

Honors are silly toys, I know,
And titles are but empty names;
I would, *perhaps*, be Plenipo—
But only near St. James;
I'm very sure I should not care
To fill our Gubernator's chair.

Jewels are bauble's; 'tis a sin
To care for such unfruitful things;
One good-sized diamond in a pin,
Some, *not so large*, in rings,
A ruby, and a pearl, or so,
Will do for me—I laugh at show.

My dame should dress in cheap attire,
(Good heavy silks are never dear);
I own perhaps I *might* desire
Some shawls of true Cashmere;
Some narrowy crapes of China silk,
Like wrinkled skins on scalded milk.

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn.
Nor ape the glittering upstart fool;
Shall not carved tables serve my turn,
But *all* must be of buhl?
Give grasping pomp its double care—
I ask but *one* recumbent chair.

Thus humble let me live and die,
Nor long for Midas' golden touch;
If Heaven more generous gifts deny,
I shall not miss them *much*.
Too grateful for the blessing lent,
Of simple tastes and mind content.

ARRIERE PENSE.

He wraps me round with his riches,
He covers me up with his care,
And his love is the love of a manhood
Whose life is a living prayer.
I have plighted my woman's affections,
I have given my all in all,
And the flowers of a daily contentment
Renew their lives ere they fall.
And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart in the midst of its blessings
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when, beneath the branches,
I stood by a silent stream,
And saw in its bosom an image
As one seeth a face in a dream.

I would not resign his devotion,
No not for a heart that lives!
Nor change one jot my condition
For the change that condition gives;
I should mourn not more for another,
Nor more for another rejoice,
Than now when I weep at his absence,
Or welcome his step and his voice.
And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart in the midst of its blessings
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood in the shadowy light,
And heard the low words of a whisper,
As one heareth a voice in the night.

A DREAM WITHIN A DREAM.

BY EDGAR ALLEN POE.

I stand amid the roar
Of a surf-tormented shore,
And I hold within my hand
Grains of the golden sand—
How few, yet how they creep
Through my fingers to the deep,
While I weep—while I weep—
Oh God! can I not grasp
Them with a tighter clasp?
Oh God! can I not save
One from the pitiless wave?
Is all that we see or seem
But a dream within a dream?

From the Metropolitan Record.

ONLY A DREAM.

By the lake, beyond the meadow,
Where the lillies blow—
As the young Moon dipt and lifted
Her reflected bow!
Lived and died a dream of beauty,
Many years ago.

Something made the milk-white blossoms
Even whiter grow;
Something gave the dying sunset
An intenser glow;
And enriched the cup of rapture,
Filled to overflow.

Hope was frail, and passion fleeting—
It is often so;
Visions born of golden sunsets,
With the sunsets go;
To have loved is to have suffered
Martyrdom below!

By the lake, beyond the meadow,
Where the lillies blow—
Oh! the glory there that perished,
None shall ever know—
When a human heart was broken,
Many years ago!

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY MOTHER.

BY M. C. BELL.

My own dear mother died
When I was very young,
But her memory round my heart
Indelibly is hung.
They tell me of an angel form,
That watched me while I slept,
And of a soft and gentle hand
That wiped the tears I wept.
And that same hand that held my own,
When first I tried to walk;
And the joy that sparkled in her eyes
When first I tried to talk.
They say a mother's heart is pleased.
When infant charms expand;
I wonder if she thinks of me,
In that bright happy land!
I know she is in heaven now,
That holy place of rest;
For she was *good* and kind to me,
And the *good* are surely blest.
I remember too, when I was ill,
She kissed my burning brow;
The tears that fell upon my cheek,
Methinks I feel it now.

Northern Agitators and Disturbers in the South—Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The administration is in daily receipt of correspondence from leading men of the South, giving assurance that the great body of the Southern people are determined to organize under the reconstruction laws recently passed, and that the only disturbing elements in the South are the imported politicians from the North, who are making every effort to bring about discord between the white and colored people.

A letter just received from a prominent citizen of the North, now making a tour of the South, is particularly instructive in this regard. The writer says that the only turbulent spirits are Northern men, who appear to be in the interests of the radicals of the East. He declares that the removal of civil officers by General Sheridan is considered unfortunate; that Judge Abell has ever been an Uncompromising Union man; that Heth his successor, was "one of Butler's spies," and in fine, "that none of General Sheridan's appointments can command the least respect." The writer, in conclusion, says "General Sheridan is daily becoming more unpopular, but the people will submit to his rule."

STATE NEWS.

SEVERE STORM.—We were visited with a severe storm last night, of wind and rain. It was not so violent in this immediate vicinity as it was some mile or two east of us on the line of the Atlantic Railroad. Trees were twisted off like twigs, fences torn down, telegraph poles thrown down, and we learn from the lips of Mr. W. J. Rouse that his dwelling and all of his outhouses, save two, were blown to pieces—his family miraculously escaping unhurt.

At the present writing, 9 o'clock A. M., the rain is falling, and the clouds are thick and dark.—*Goldsboro News, 16th.*

BROKE JAIL.—Night before last about 1 o'clock, four negroes, held in our county Jail in this city, made their escape by sawing a bar of iron assunder, and using their blankets for the purpose of letting themselves down to the ground. There were ten negroes in the same room and the six remaining state that they hollowed trying to arouse the jail keeper, so the fleeing prisoners might be apprehended. They also state that as the last one of the four fleeing ones attempted to make his exit, the blankets by which he was suspended broke, precipitating him to the ground in rather an unexpected hasty flight, and it is supposed that he was carried off by his comrades.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

FLOGGING.—Harper's Weekly has a picture of a broad backed negro being whipped in North Carolina, drawn in the most excruciating style, and embelished with manacles, cat-of-nine tails, and other implements of torture. We would suggest to the artist the rich field open to him in the report of the Boston School Committee, who reports 18,744 cases of flogging children within the past nine months in that moral city. To be sure these children were white, but as the Abolition philanthropists say, "of what signification is the color of the skin? A representation of the Rev. Lindsay whipping his child to death would make an appropriate center piece, while the Boston floggings would make an interesting series of side views.

Newbern Journal Com. 17th inst.

ARRESTED FOR HORSE STEALING.—On Thursday night last, O. R. Colgrove and William Wilkey, assisted by four soldiers, arrested John Baker, in Duplin county, whom they charged with stealing a horse from Mr. Emanuel, of Jones county, in February last.

The stolen horse was recovered from a man residing on the line of the W. & W. Railroad, to whom it is alleged Baker sold it.

Baker has been brought to Newbern and handed over to the *military* authorities, the parties refusing to give him up to the civil law. Why this is so we cannot tell.

Baker, it is said, has implicated several others, among whom is his brother Samuel and several persons of good standing. He confesses this and several other thefts.

Newbern Commercial, 17th.

WE learn from the Fayetteville News, of the 16th inst., that a meeting of the farmers of Cumberland county has been called for the first of May next for the purpose of consulting together as to the best mode of improving the agriculture of the county.—We presume an Agricultural Society will be formed.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The next annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese will be held at St. James' Church, Wilmington, on Wednesday the 7th prox.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

RECOVERED.—At the request of Miss Partridge, Secretary of the Memorial Association of this City, we made enquiry, in behalf of the family and friends of the deceased, a few days since, as to the whereabouts of the remains of Col. W. B. Colbert, of the 40th Mississippi Regiment, which they had supposed were interred in or about this City. We are gratified to learn that the call for information promptly elicited the fact that Col. C. was buried at Smithfield. His remains will be brought to this City and placed in the Memorial Cemetery, and it is said to be the purpose of friends in his native State to erect a handsome monument to his memory.

Raleigh Sentinel.

JONES' SPRINGS.—We were glad to meet, on yesterday, with the proprietor of these Springs, Col. J. M. Heck. We learn that the Springs and Hotel will be handsomely fitted up for the approaching season. The proprietor hopes to be able to place the management of the establishment in the hands of thoroughly competent gentlemen. The last Warrenton Indicator contains a letter from a medical gentleman of Virginia, who speaks in the highest terms of the medicinal properties of the water.

Raleigh Sentinel.

The announcement that Governor Zebulon B. Vance has been pardoned by his Excellency the President of the United States, is a source of gratification to the people of North Carolina, and that feeling is heightened when we see that it was recommended by the members of all parties; by many of the most influential members of Congress. His hold upon the affections of the people is second to none. His commanding talents, his pleasant address, his inimitable wit, all combine to make him one of the most popular speakers of the day.—*North Carolina Presbyterian.*

IMPROVEMENT OF CHURCH EDIFICES.—Our friends of the Congregational Church have elevated and generally renovated their chapel on Johnston Street, making it a neat and comfortable place of worship.—It has been newly painted inside and out and will, we understand, be still furthermore decorated.

The First Baptist Church of this city, Rev. A. D. Cohen, Pastor, is also under process of renovation and improvement, both as to the church edifice, and the surrounding yard.

The Presbyterian church has already repaired the damages accruing to it during military occupation. We are pleased to notice these improvements and hope they may continue through all denominations.

Newbern Journal of Commerce.

LIGHTHOUSE.—The lighthouse board gives notice that on and after May 1, 1867, the light situated on the south end of North Island, east side of the entrance to the Pedee river, and to the harbor of Georgetown, S. C., will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise. Notice is also given that a screw-pile light, showing a fixed light of the fourth order, has been erected on the south point of Pamlico Sound, N. C., in place of the light vessel formerly occupying that place. It will be lighted on and after April 30, and in clear weather should be seen a distance of eight miles.

A negro named Nathan Martin, one of the delegates to the late Holden Convention at Raleigh, addressed the colored people of Weldon last Wednesday. He advised his colored friends not to entertain the idea of their holding office, but to vote for "loyal" white men, and to discard all idea of social equality; but he assured them a plan of confiscation was on foot to give each of them 40 acres of land and $100.

FOREIGN.

English Opinion of the Russian Treaty—The Policy in Canada and British Columbia.

From the London Times, April 2.

The present decade will be memorable in history for the changes it has witnessed in the political geography of the world. The map of Europe has already been transformed. We have a new Italy and a new Germany; perhaps before three more years have passed we may have a new system of States between the shores of the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Though a veil of traditional ignorance still conceals the politics of Central Asia from the eyes of Western nations, we know that Russia is steadily advancing towards our Indian frontier, and may at any moment find a pretext for annexing a fresh province to the east of the Caspian Sea. In America, the destiny of Mexico is trembling in the balance, and, while the civil war has failed to disturb the frontier line of the United States, the British provinces on the lakes and the Atlantic will henceforth be united under the common name of "Canada." Another removal of ancient land-marks is now contemplated, which directly affects ourselves, and in times past might have been resented as a menace of future aggression. It was announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday that a treaty had been sent by President Johnson to the American Senate last Saturday, "which cedes to the United States, for a consideration of seven millions, the whole of Russian America and the adjacent islands." The Senate had been convened for yesterday to consider the treaty, which, by the Constitution of the United States, requires for its confirmation the consent of two-thirds of that body. This is the first time, so far as we are aware, that Russia has ever receded from a territory once acquired, and by this treaty, if it should be ratified, the single exception to the westward course of empire in modern times would be converted into a fresh proof of the rule. Without sharing the excitement which it is said to have produced among British diplomatists at Washington, we cannot but recognize it as an event of considerable importance, attesting, as it does, the mysterious sympathy which has long existed between Russia and the United States, and establishing, as it will, republican instead of a "Cossack" power on the northwestern frontier of the new Confederation.

Measured by the extent of its surface, the dominion thus ceded might appear to be worth far more than is represented by the $7,000,000 alleged to have been stipulated for it. The mainland of Russian America spreads over more than ten degrees of latitude, and more than twenty degrees of longitude, besides the narrow strip of sea coast fringed with islands, which runs, like Dalmatia, for more than four hundred miles along the western border of British North America. We must remember, however, that area is a very imperfect test of a value in regions of which a great part lies within the arctic circle. In the whole of this vast and dreary district there is not one spot of which the name is known to any but geographers and navigators, and its total population is estimated in 1858 at 72,375. What may be its resources in ports and fishing stations we do not pretend to say, but we can hardly suppose that it will add much in this respect to the commercial wealth of the United States. It is more probable—nor is there any wisdom in disguising the probability—that it has been purchased with a view of asserting the claims of the United States to supremacy on the North American continent. The consolidation of Canada and the maritime provinces into a confederacy under the British crown has awakened a groundless, but one not quite inexplicable, jealousy in the United States. American politicians have always labored under the delusion that our zeal for the extension of monarchical or aristocratic institutions is equal to their own zeal for the extension of republican or democratic institutions. While they admire Russian autocracy, and manage to discover strange affinities between it and their own form of government, they fancy that French imperialists and English constitutionalists are in a conspiracy with each other to propogate despotic principles in the New World. In this light they regarded the French occupation of Mexico, and here the presumption was at least plausible; but no such reason can be given for regarding in the same light the union of the Canadian provinces. Instead of rendering them more dependent on the Mother Country, it will have the very contrary effect; and "Canada" will be, to all intents and purposes, a self-governing community, with a strong resemblance to the neighboring States of the Union. However, the recent action of Congress proves that some irritation has been felt on the subject in the United States, and it is not impossible that the purchase of Russian America is intended as a sort of counter-demonstration against our supposed aggressive tendencies.

Whether this be so or not, our policy is clear. Since we have no right whatever to protest against an act entirely within the discretion of the Russian and United States Governments, let us not place ourselves in a false position by vain remonstrances. It is said that British Columbia is almost cut off from the Pacific Ocean by the occupation of what ought to be a portion of its seaboard. The sufficient answer is, that it was effectually cut off before, for America has only bought what belonged to Russia, and no Englishman ever dreamt that Russia would part with it to us. We are materially no worse off than before, while our moral right to our own possessions remains absolutely untouched. The case is very different in all essential points from that of Luxemburg, which is claimed as German soil, and contains a German fortress. We have no *locus standi* in Russian America, and by objecting to its transfer we should be committing ourselves to a Monroe doctrine of our own. As for the secret consideration which conjecture suggests to have been given for it, we have no business to assume what cannot be known as a fact, and is not required to explain facts. Russia may well be willing to cement her friendship with America by accepting a round sum to content herself with a large share of two continents, without incurring the suspicion of designing to win a powerful ally in a coming European war. The aspiration of the United States to absorb the whole of North America is no secret; but that design is not really furthered by this purchase. We retain our hold upon Canada more to please the Canadians than ourselves; and though we certainly shall not imitate the example of Russia by selling it to the Americans, we shall be happy to make it independent as soon as it pleases, and leave it to choose its future destiny for itself.—Even our tenure of British Columbia, which has so lately voted for admission to the confederation, is not prejudiced by the cession of these wastes to the northward. Its connection with California was already much closer than with any of our colonies and a large proportion of its inhabitants were already American. If these influences are destined to overcome the spirit of loyalty and attract it into the Union the substitution of the American for the Russian flag on the shores of the North Pacific will but hasten their operation by a year or two. Let us, then, without shutting our eyes to the possible consequences of this unexpected transaction, forbear to fasten upon it a hostile construction, or to insist upon rights and interests which are incapable of being maintained.

Another Important Letter from General Longstreet.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

Since your publication of my letter many questions have reached me as to the prospects of our political future and our duties at this crisis. My former letter was intended to meet all questions, and was as much in detail as a mere soldier should venture in a field entirely new to him. I have no inclination, however, to avoid duties or responsibilities, whatever may be the form in which they are presented.

But to attempt, at this time, a general discussion of the merits and demerits of all matter that is thought to be material to the subject, which absorbs our interest, would require more time and labor than are at my disposal. Besides, such discussion would leave us just where our armies surrendered. I must ask, therefore, that those who are inclined to consider my views, will excuse the "bluntness of a soldier."

The surrender of the Confederate armies in 1865 involved:

1. The surrender *of the claim* to the right of secession.

2. The surrender of the former political relations of the negro.

3. *The surrender of the Southern Confederacy.*

These issues expired upon the fields last occupied by the Confederate armies.—There they should have been buried.—The soldier prefers to have the sod that receives him when he falls cover his remains. The political questions of the war should have been buried upon the fields that marked their end. Our most cherished objects of this earth, blood of our blood, life of our life, if not duly deposited as ordained by an allwise Providence, become offensive. So must it be with this dead matter. If the last funeral rites of the Southern Confederacy have not been performed, let us, with due solemnity, proceed to the discharge of that painful duty, and let us deposit in the same grave the agony of our grief, that we may the better prepare ourselves for a return to the duties of this life.

It may be well to remark that our efforts at reconstruction will be vain unless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which will command success.—Great deeds are not accomplished by the cold support of indifferent approval; they must be built of "sterner stuff." We must apply ourselves with diligence and with united resolution, if we hope to lift the darkness that threatens our future, and secure a comfortable issue from the difficulties that surround us.

The fabian policy seems to be the one most in favor amongst us; familiarly termed the system of "masterly inactivity."—This policy has achieved a great notoriety from the fact that a distinguished Roman general (Fabius Maximus,) at the head of a well-organized and well-disciplined army, by his superior strategy and tactics, delayed the progress of the march of the Carthaginians and saved Rome. That we can assume to be in a condition to employ "masterly inactivity" without the organization of a political party, or even the organization of a political club, is beyond my understanding. We might better be likened unto the bird that conceals its head into the sand, and at once begins to grieve at the danger to its pursuers, who are now left alone in the vast desert.

Before we undertake to change the course of impending dangers, we should endeavor to remove all obstacles that they may be likely to impede our progress in the work of reconstruction. The chief of these is the opinion that prevails, to some extent amongst our people, that we cannot do right. I have no doubt but the same feeling, with regard to themselves, may be found amongst the Northern people. Both sections are laboring under misapprehensions which they should strive to correct. Both are subject to the frailties of human nature, and each should extend charity if they expect it in return. Let us then, begin to dispel the delusion, and see if we can establish our claim to greatness.

It is now too late to go back to look after our rights under the law and the Constitution. It is of no practical importance for us to know whether we have been deprived of these rights by lawful or unlawful processes. We know that they are gone, and that the only available law is martial law, and the only right, power. The more we ask for law, when there is no law, the greater will be our confusion. Law at best is a slow process by which to recover lost possessions; to attempt to recover them under doubtful laws and against power, is futile.

Some think that the question of resistance is admissable in deciding our course of action. But this is a grave error, even if we had the power to resist and a reasonable hope of successful resistance. For when a people resort to the violence of war they should be prepared to show to the world just cause for war. What course can we claim unless we say that we did not know what we were fighting for in the war just ended.

Our duty resolves itself into two very simple propositions, viz: Relieve ourselves from our present embarrassments by returning to our allegiance, in good faith, to the general government under the process laid down by Congress, or seek protection under some foreign government. Those who determine to remain should speed the work of reconstruction, and put our people in condition to make their own laws and choose their own officers for their execution.

I am one of the *particularly* disfranchised, for I have been informed by the highest authority, that I am one of those who will be the last to receive amnesty. I regard this as one of the results that belong to the hazards of revolution and I have no better cause of complaint than those who have lost their slaves.

It is frequently said now-a-days, that constitutional government is a failure, but the cause and effect are not appreciated.—If there is a failure, the fault is with the people, not with the government. A lunatic may destroy the most magnificent edifice, but it can only be rebuilt by the most skillful artist.

I am gratified to be able to hand you a letter from Hon. John A. Campbell. He kindly permits me to use his letter at my pleasure.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

During the present season 120,000 bales of cotton have been received at Norfolk.

The Israelites and the Insurance Companies.

A meeting of Israelites was held in the vestry rooms of the congregation "Shearith Israel," in West Nineteeth street, last evening, to consider the action of a number of insurance companies in this city which recently instructed their agents not to take what they termed "Jew risks."—The companies particularly complained of are the Germania, Hanover, Republic and Niagara, which inaugurated the movement, and the Manhattan, International, Phœnix and Ætna, of Hartford, and several other New York and New England companies, which followed the same policy.

A preliminary meeting of Israelite citizens was held on March 18th, and a committee of twelve appointed to investigate the matter. This committee reported last evening. They say they have written to every insurance company doing business in this city. Answers have been received from sixty-five companies, all of which, with the exception of those from the Home and Metropolitan companies, were courteous and explicit. The committee also called the attention of the companies to the card of the general agent of the Underwriter's Agency, in which he accuses the following named with making the obnoxious rule in regard to Israelites, viz: Ætna, City, Phœnix, New England, and Merchants', of Hartford, Home and North American, of New York, and the Indemnity Agency, comprising the Germania, Republic, Niagara and Hanover companies. In contradistinction it is said that the Ætna, North American, Germania and Republic companies emphatically deny the statement. The committee reported that their correspondence has shown that the oldest, largest, most influential and successful insurance companies do not place Israelites as a class in a different category from other denominations. From a number of companies no reply had been received.—The following resolutions were recommended by the committee and adopted by the meeting of last night:

WHEREAS, Unjust discriminations have been adopted by certain insurance companies between citizens professing the Hebrew religion and other denominations; and

WHEREAS, This course is calculated to deepen prejudices unworthy the age and country; therefore,

Resolved, That duty and self-respect alike demand that we as Israelites should cease all connection with such institutions.

Resolved, That the following companies, to wit: Merchants', Croton, Exchange, Firemen's, American Exchange, Howard, National, St. Nicholas, International, Humboldt, Indemnity, Lafayette, Arctic, Commercial, Corn Exchange, Commercial, Fulton, New Amsterdam, United States, St. Mark's, Hanover, Niagara, Connecticut, Long Island, Montauk, of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Enterprise, Firemen's Trust, Peter Cooper, Washington and North River, having failed to reply to the circular of the committee, they recommend that until satisfactory replies to the circular of the committee are received our co-religionists do not insure in any of these companies.

It was also recommended that all Israelites refrain from insuring in the Home and Metropolitan Companies until the insulting letters sent to the committee by the presidents of those companies be retracted.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of having the proceedings of the meeting published in pamphlet form and properly distributed throughout the United States.—*N. Y. Post, Tuesday evening.*

Freedmen in Delaware and Maryland.

Gen. Gregory, assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau for Delaware and Maryland, in his report for the past quarter, just rendered, seems to be well satisfied with the condition of the colored people of the former State. He says that in Delaware labor is plentiful and idleness is not prevalent; that there are no complaints from the freedmen. Without showing that the freedmen in Maryland have complained, he charges that their condition has not been materially amended by the action of the late Legislature, and alludes to the failure of the bill giving equality before the courts after it had passed the House of Delegates. So far as the administration of justice and protection in the rights of labor is concerned, he admits that their condition is satisfactory.

Letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

The West Georgia Gazette has received the following letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

SENATE CHAMBER, March 22, 1867.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because I *knew* that if defeated or not carried out by the South, other measures, ruinous to them in every way, would follow.

I wished by my vote (hoping that the South would not doubt my desire to serve them, and the whole country) to place myself in a condition to advise them more effectually to acceptance than I would if I had voted against it.

My advice therefore is, and I give it *most unreservedly*, that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organize under the act at once and in good faith.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

B. T. CASTELLAW, ESQ.

The Case of Dr. Mudd.

The Baltimore Gazette publishes the following statement, verified by the affidavit of a man named Henry, who swears to its truth and mentions one Hunter as the member of the Commission referred to:

DEAR SIR: In Washington, on Friday last, I met an old acquaintance, one of the highest in military rank of the late "Commission," &c. He thus spoke to me:

The Court never believed that Dr. Mudd knew anything about Booth's designs. Booth made him a tool as he had done with others. Dr. Mudd was the victim of his own timidity. Had he acknowledged to the soldiers whom he saw in search of Booth, (the day after the assassination,) that Booth had got his leg set at his house and went off, and had he, like a man, came out and said he knew Booth, instead of flatly denying it to the Court, he would have had little trouble.

More of similar purport was said, but the points are included in the above.

An Affair of Honor with Axe Handles.

There is to be a duel in a short time between parties living near Midway, Ky., which is to be fought with axe handles. A Captain W. W. Harper, one of Burbridge's Provost Marshals, charged that letters to his wife had been rifled of money which they contained. The Postmaster at Midway, Mr. Woolums, stated that if such was the fact, Harper did the rifling himself, and he refused to give other letters for Harper's wife to Harper, but sent them to her by a neighbor. This so incensed Harper that he challenged Woolums to mortal combat. Woolums accepted the challenge and selected axe handles as the weapons to be used, It was not stated when the interesting affair was to come off.

A Tongue of India Rubber.

A Paris correspondent states that in that city there is a coachman who has become a celebrity from having an India rubber tongue. A cancer on his tongue rendering amputation necessary, the operation was successfully performed, and the lost tongue replaced by one of India rubber. Although he cannot speak, he tastes, swallows, and smokes his pipe with evident enjoyment; and after eating takes out his tongue as one does a set of teeth, generally carrying it in his pocket between his repasts.

A new Hotel, to be styled the Girard House, is to be erected in Mobile.

The Perjured Witness.

The Philadelphia Age makes the following significant threat in regard to the case of Sanford Conover, which has excited so much interest. After alluding to the fact that the "loyal" papers are full of minute statements relative to Surratt and St. Marie, the Age says: "There is a man, however, as to whom we should very much like to have the views of the "loyal" press.—We refer to Judge Holt's intimate friend, poor Sanford Conover, who helped to hang Mrs. Surratt, and who is now under conviction for perjury in the District of Columbia. He was, no doubt, once "a fervent friend of the Union." Certainly, he is entitled to loyal sympathy. If some notice is not soon taken of this meritorious and persecuted individual, (?) we may feel it our duty, with some authoritative materials that have been furnished us, to call attention to his case. The story of Sanford Conover is full of interest."

Twice a Widow in one Day.

An extraordinary incident in widowhood has just occurred at Thornley, a colliery village on the Hartlepool and Sunderland Railway, in England. On the second of March, a miner belonging to Thornley, named Nicholas Cook aged about fifty years was married to a widow at Hetton-le Hole. After the ceremony was over, the couple adjourned to a friend's house and enjoyed themselves in a suitable manner. They afterwards left for their own house, and on arriving at Thornley, the wedding festivities were kept up with a joyous spirit. In the midst of the hilarity the bridegroom was suddenly seized with a choking sensation in his throat and fell down a corpse.

The Prince Imperial.

We have authority to contradict the rumors current here concerning the serious constitutional character of the illness of the Prince Imperial of France. The little Prince has been suffering for some time from an abcess, resulting from a bruise, which had been forming since the opening of the legislative session, when its effect upon his gait was first observed. M. Nelaton opened the abcess—the first time under chloroform—but it was allowed to close prematurely, and the young Prince had to undergo a second operation, this time without chloroform.

British Medical Journal.

Hard on Brownlow.

A correspondent of the Federal Union takes advantage of the false report of the death of Brownlow, and volunteers the following epitaph:

Old Bill is dead, the negroes' Pope,
His pulse has ceased to throb;
Grim death has snatched him from the rope,
And saved the hangman's job,
Stop gentle reader, lightly tread,
For fear you make him cuss,
We've peace on earth now he is dead,
But hell is in a fuss.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

A dispatch was yesterday received at the headquarters of the police department, stating that the National Bank at Selma, Ala., had been robbed of $160,000, and asking that a sharp lookout be kept for suspicious characters. Particulars were not given in the dispatch.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Pope.

On the 15th ultimo the house of Rothschild paid to the French government 14,000,000 francs for transmission to the Pope on account of the proportion of debt assumed by the Italian kingdom for the annexed Pontifical provinces. A previous payment of 6,000,000 francs was advanced to the Holy Father by Napoleon, making the whole sum received 20,000,000 francs.

The Needy Workmen.

Subscriptions for the benefit of the needy workmen of Rockville are being taken up in Hartford. A similar movement is making in Middletown for the discharged quarrymen. Let us take hold and help them out—and let the legislature take hold of those corporations at the earliest moment of the session.—*New Haven (Conn.) Register.*

A Big Thing.

The Boonsboro', Md., Odd Fellow says: We learn that Professor Mitchell, well known to our people, contemplates taking a walk over the Potomac river, on a single wire, at Shepardstown, provided the necessary "spondulax" be made up to justify the daring feat.

An Extinguisher.

The Pennsylvania Senate last week concurred in the House bill forbidding political processions after dark in the city of Philadelphia during the ten days next preceding any general election.

"White people cannot raise cotton, especially on illuvial land!" Nevertheless the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 16th, says:

A friend in this parish, not being able to procure freedmen last spring, sat to work with his two boys and one white man, and the result was a crop of thirty bales of cotton.

We should like to know what negro labor had done better. And we know hundreds, if not thousands, of white men who have labored half their lives in the swamps at farm or other labor, and have only ceased because they got too rich to wish to work. Sickly men, perhaps, cannot, especially such as have laziness in their bones. For the latter class we would prescribe an impartial tread-mill.

Four additional cases of child-murder, or attempted murder, in the "loyal" States are reported. The new amusement threatens to supersede base-ball. We are not prepared to say that it is countenanced as yet by any political party in the North, but we see no evidence of a disposition to interfere with it. Certainly the suggestion frequently made by us, that a Bureau—after the style of the Freedmen's—be established for the protection of the children of the North meets with no favor.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will, after the present session,

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Harmony of Action.

'e cannot but think that the present ect of political affairs in the South is more mising than at any time since the close he war. At the latter period two dis- lant elements were suddenly exhibited irect antagonism each to the other.— subjected white on the one hand, and newly enfranchised negroes, incited by evil teachers of Radical Republicanism the other, were suddenly forced into relations. An equal extremity of opin- of each party was only one of the na- al results brought about by the man- in which the war closed. Since then, e, as usual, has worked its own wonders, the extremists of either side have been dually approaching each other, until the two races, whose interests in many nts are identically the same, are natu- y harmonizing together. This state of irs it is one of the most cherished ideas he Radicals to prevent, and to this end ry exertion is being called into requisi- n. A vigorous campaign is about to be ugurated by them; political pilgrims to perambulate the South; goverment ds are to be scattered broadcast among faithful; incendiary pamphlets are to circulated; the President and the ad- inistration to be denounced; confiscation e urged, and every species of morality virtue which will not aid in party ag- ndizement to be damned as heretical treasonable.

Yet we opine that the task of recon- ucting the South upon the Radical ory will be a Herculean task, and which that party will not be able to omplish. A thorough and resolute stance upon the part of the Con- vatives is the only means by which their ect can be defeated, and the South re- ed upon anything like an honorable just basis to its olden place in the Uni-

To effect this, we must rely, in a great asure, upon the aid of our freedmen.— e two electoral elements of the South, white and the colored race, formerly diametrically opposed to each other, but , through the influences of an equal munity of interest approaching so rly the dividing line, must all together k harmoniously, and for the same end. at they will do this, and that a true cor- lty of feeling is rapidly being cemented ween the two people, is evidenced more d more on each succeeding day. The re- t caucuses in Richmond, happening so rly together, and exhibiting such differ- degrees of feeling, is proof positive of s. In the one we see a gathering of dis- dant masses, delegates of their own posing, whose deliberations were marked h violence, falsehood, and every discor- nt element which the fierce prejudices of tutored minds can produce. In the her, we have beheld a deliberate and har- nious assembly of intelligent colored egates, meeting together in a grave ses- n, discussing calmly and without pas- n, the true interests of both races, and isted in their deliberations by some of e most respected and intelligent gentle- n of the city. And this, too, within two ars from the time when those two races ved together in the same communities acknowledged and bitter enemies, one the other. The gall and wormwood held the lips of the Confederate, has lost ch of its bitterness, and the vile prompt- gs and teachings of the Radical emissa- s so sedulously instilled into the minds the African, have paled before the great- light of truth and integrity. If the past o years, bitter as they have been to ny, have produced such happy results, at may not be hoped for before the xt cycle shall roll its course? Of a ver- there is cause for the disturbance in the dical camps, and for the new hopes ich are arising in the Conservative east.

Superfluous.

The New York *Herald* of the 18th inst., a mongrel article in which white and acks, radical and conservatives, and veral other species of the *genus homo* are discriminately mixed, volunteers once ore some sage advice to the South. While plauding the proceedings of the late mass eeting held at the Richmond theatre, and lmitting the probable political action of outhern whites and Southern blacks to- ether, it yet cannot clear its skirts of its d habits of giving advice. As usual, this dvice is given us gratis, and also, as usual, is worth about the same. Hear it:

"While the Southern blacks are seeking advice om the whites, we think a little advice to the hites themselves may be useful. We confess ey are showing a great deal of good sense in eneral, and are going along very well; but there too much of their old State rights dogma stick- g to them still. They seem to be desirous of ac- ommodating themselves to their changed condi- on and the new order of things, but are unable eradicate their old notions. Now, it will be well r them to understand that there can be no go- g back to the old State rights theory and con- oversy. The progress of the country and the emendous war we have gone through have given n interpretation to the constitution that will be nchangeable and final. If, therefore, the South- ners should attempt to revive their old theory f government, and ally themselves again with e copperhead democrats of the North, they will ake a great mistake. This theory has become ecurably odious, and no great party can hereaf- er be formed upon that as a platform."

Now, if the terrible lessons which we ave been receiving from the enlightened orth since the year 1860, should have ailed to teach us that which the *Herald* ishes so well understood, it would hardly e necessary for that paper to assume the anguage of a monitor. The South has arnt the lesson, the terrible lesson that it as been. They have not as yet, it is true, erfected themselves in it, but there is only ne more recitation necessary to ingraft it ndelibly upon the mind, and that is, the e-adoption into the Union. But the last sson they prefer to learn in their own anner, and for their own benefit, and not om the book of "Radical Propensities" freely held up before them by the orthern press.

In the same article we have to thank the *erald* (earnestly this time) for a little bit encouragement which it has unintention- nally given to the Conservatives of the untry. It says:

"They, the negroes, seem to realize the fact that ir interests are identified with the South and the Southern whites. This has been shown in many instances lately which we have heretofore noticed, and we see from the account of a mass meeting held in the theatre at Richmond, published in yesterday's Herald, that the negroes called upon the whites for advice. The call was signed by thirteen influential and intelligent colored men to Marmaduke Johnson and others, asking for impartial and salutary advice, which, as the signers say, "we so much need, finding ourselves surrounded by circumstances both novel and embarrassing." Thus it appears from the disposition of the negroes generally that the white people of the South will be able to control the negro vote and hold a large balance of power in the politics of the country."

Very true for you, Mr. *Herald*—at least it is our universal hope and desire that your prophecy may prove true this once.—And in return we think that we can assure you that if the result does not justify your prediction, that it will not be for the want of the undivided endeavors of both Southern whites and Southern blacks. Both races, we hope, may see each their own interest in pursuing the same course, and with their united strength, thus reach, together, a political pre-eminence that the Radical Destructionists can never attain.

A Few Facts.

It would be well if the freedmen of the South would heed and carefully memorize a few important facts. In the political canvass which is to follow, every solicitation which ingenuity can invent, will be used upon them for the purpose of securing their votes in favor of the Radical party. Among others, the old plea of gratitude to the Northern section for their newly acquired freedom will doubtless be one of the most prominent. It is well enough to understand in time the meaning of the gratitude due by the negro to the Radical. They (the Radicals) claim that the negro should surrender all opinions of his own, whatever they may be, and adopt those which have received the royal sanction of ultra Republicanism. To this claim they present at the same time a little account somewhat thus:

Enfranchised Africans
To Greeley, Weed & Co. Dr.
To Emancipation Proclamation.

This open account they are willing to balance by the following credit:

By votes given in favor of Radical candidates and under Radical direction.

But in the wording of this account there is a very great and a very palpable error.—Instead of making the negroes the debiting party, it should make them the creditors. For instance, would it not be more strictly in accordance with the account as it now stands upon the great book of human actions to say:

(Old Account.)
The New England States
To the African Race, Dr.
To numbers originally sold into slavery by them, with the same conditions entailed upon their present heirs and descendants.
Cr.
By an Emancipation Proclamation.

(New Account.)
The same
To the same, Dr.
To the present tax of 3 cents per pound ($15) per bale upon cotton, aggregating $15,000,000 per year tax upon cotton produced by colored labor.

To this latter, (the new account) there is no credit, and the account can never be balanced except by a change of legislative debtors. This tax is upon cotton; this cotton is produced by the labor of the freedman, and of course it serves to impose indirectly upon him. Who are the gainers? The historical and commercial records of the country answer—the Northern manufactures and the Northern politicians.

Yet the first account, although a conceded one, is not strictly correct, inasmuch as the negro does not owe his freedom only to the Emancipation Proclamation, nor to those who with loud mouths now claim credit for it, but mainly to the soldiers of the Federal army, who by their endurance upon the camp and on the battle field, carried it with them to the home of the slave. And these very men, to whom, in reality, the freedmen owe their liberty, are not only more backward to claim the debt really due them, but do not, in a majority of instances, affiliate in sentiment with those who are now anxious to enforce their political opinions upon the negro.

This claim is only one of the many which the Radical leaders will bear with them upon their Southern campaign, and it should be well understood by those to whom it will be addressed. It is in the nature of things that the ignorance of the black race will suffer in their intercourse with Republican fanatics. It is therefore the most solemn duty of the more educated whites to point them to the truth. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Let the freedmen recollect that not to those who were their former masters, but who are now their Southern neighbors, are they indebted for their former condition as slaves, but to those who are from a land where the institution first originated, and who are anxious now to raise themselves to political eminence by the destruction of those who were but their heirs at law. Let the negro remember too that the white man, as well as the black man, was born to the condition in which the war found him, that he did not make, himself, the institution of slavery, and that he did not more willingly accept the condition in which the opening of the war found him, than he did that which was forced upon him at its close.

Degeneracy of the Descendants of the Puritans and of the Knickerbockers.

The charges of corruption made by the press of New York and Massachusetts against their respective State Legislatures are indulged openly and largely. The accusations are severe and the indications point plainly to their manifest truth. On their own side the Legislatures charge subordinates of their own creation with similar corruptions. These things certainly speak badly for the morals of the "land of steady habits." And as if to give confirmation to the public charges no official denial has as yet been made by the respective accused.—Men holding the highest offices in the gift of the people of a State are content to pass over in silence the assertions made, affecting so nearly both their public and private characters. A leading New York journal says that "a large number of our legislators—enough to control legislative action—are purchasable." And a Boston paper asserts that "with a depth and infamy of legislative corruption, never before known, we are falling into a practice of wholesale and shameless bribery at elections, and that too, not in the cities alone, and among masses of foreigners, but in a rural district of New England." In the late discourse of a noted New York clergyman, it was said that "the corruptionists at Washington and Albany are debauchers of the young; they are traitors, * * vermin who are crawling under the foundations and destroying by corruption the vital powers of the Government."—A series of resolutions adopted by the Loyal League of New York, and addressed to their Republican leaders in the Legislature, reads in the preamble "to prevent the spreading of the idea, which seems to be gaining ground, that our State Government, instead of affording a sure protection to the people, is in danger of being converted by an immoral clique to schemes of plunder and oppression in the name of law." As if to sustain the truth of the necessity of heeding such expostulation, these resolutions were rejected by those to whom they were addressed.

A word here in connection with this, and for those who through their superabundant regard for political ascendancy are about to visit the South for the purpose of stretching their tissue of falsehood and deceit from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The highest oracle that ever spoke upon earth, has pronounced the following: "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brothers eye." Let them heed this oracle and first set their own house in order before leaving there for the purpose of reforming the South. Let those Northern patriots cleanse the impurities which are clinging to their own doorsteps, and we of the South will gladly, yea, willingly promise, that should our "rebel legislators ever need a reconstruction of that character, that we will gladly avail ourselves of their services. A dirty little sheet of this State made up from the waste basket of some Northern Radical paper has inveighed against an appropriation made by the Legislature of the State for the decent interment of its own dead children. What can that same sheet think of the venality and corruption thus exhibited in his glorious old Bay State. Bah! there can be no comparison;—the difference is as great as that between earth and hell, or as that between a respectable newspaper and the Greensboro' *Union Register*.

Alas! poor Yorick!

It is with great regret that we announce, not the fall, but the necessity which led to the fall of "The Grand Presentation Concert in aid of the Southern Orphans' Association." Since the first disclosure, made some days since relative to asserted illegal transactions on the part of those employed in its management, we have feared for the ultimate fate of the enterprise. This we regret greatly. Not for those more immediately concerned in the organization of the Association, nor for the end of this one in particular, but for its eventual effect upon charitable institutions gotten up abroad for the benefit of the Southern States. It is greatly to be wished that the investigation should have been conducted more quietly, and should have been kept out of the newspapers, not from a desire to keep the people in ignorance of that which it behooves them to know, but because of the facility with which human opinion always condemns the many on account of the dereliction of the few. It would be well enough, however, for the Southern people to beware always of *Gift* enterprises. A great deal of humbug walks abroad in this world covered with the stolen mantle of Charity, and the unwary are often misled in such things by the evil designing. It would be also well to look always a little into facts before investing their earnings therein. For instance, this association, it is said, paid their ticket agents fifteen per cent. on all sales, thereby reducing the dollar invested for Southern charity to eighty-five cents before that dollar left the region where it was first invested. If, then, one-seventh of the whole amount was paid for the sale of tickets alone, how much of it, after it had passed through the various other necessary agencies and expenses, would reach the ultimate object for which it was intended—the Southern children?

Let it be well and distinctly understood here that we mean not to disparage any charitable association; we only wish to warn our people against those gotten up under the auspices of parties of whom they know nothing. Let the support which would be rendered them, be transferred to those upon whom no shadow of distrust can fall, and upon those which, like the Bazaar at Richmond, are conducted by Southern ladies, in a Southern city, and under the approval of the holiest and best men of the Southern land.

The following, from the Baltimore *Gazette* of a late date, will explain the foregoing lengthy preamble:

"It will be recollected that a short time since certain parties connected with a Grand Charitable Presentation Concert, in aid of the Southern Orphans' Association were arrested upon warrants issued by Justice Blake, charging them with obtaining money under false pretences and with conspiracy to defraud the public. A preliminary examination was waived and the whole matter sent before the Grand Jury, the accused giving the required bail. An examination into the matter has been had by the Grand Inquest, which resulted in the following parties being presented for a violation of the lottery laws of the State: L. T. Palmer, agent; Mrs. John L. Hammond, President; Mrs. E. A. F. Mears, Treasurer, and Mr. E. A. F. Mears, J. H. Sebiers, Recording Secretary, and Patrick Curtis, an employee in the agent's office. The case will come up at the May term of the Criminal Court. The penalty is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court."

The New York Elections.

To-day (Tuesday) is the day on which the elections are to be holden in New York for delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. Notwithstanding the strength of the Democracy of the State, and especially of the city of New York, and the present corrupt character of the legislative body, the Conservatives are not very sanguine of success. The great inactivity exhibited on all sides since the election of Mayor Hoffman last fall, when compared with the untiring zeal displayed by their political opponents, has had the effect to discourage, in a great measure, the leaders of the Democracy. This party inertia cannot be too severely reprobated, and especially when consideration is taken of the fact that upon the result of this will be predicated the issue of the State elections to be held next fall. The New York Democratic papers assert that the strength of the party is sufficiently strong, could interest enough be taken in the question at issue to call out a full vote. Still the best face possible is, of course, put upon the matter, and we hope, with our Northern friends, that the results may yet prove in their favor.

The Masters and their Servants.

It was once thought by all classes of the people that the Constitution of the United States was an almost perfect instrument, and that under its benign influence the young American nation was destined to attain, not only to the rank of the greatest and most enlightened people of the world, but to that summit of perfect internal happiness and accord that would, through all time, excite the wonder and admiration of the less favored inhabitants of other countries.

The history of the past six years has proven the contrary, and how utterly fallacious all such ideas were. Yet the failure has been only to a partial extent, and was the fault of the sovereign people themselves. The old proverb of "put not your trust in Princes," has received a new version and one more in accordance with the enlightened views of the age. It now reads "put not your trust in servants." The government founded by our Constitution was eminently wise, and founded upon new principles. Ignoring entirely the old-time theory of the centralization of power in the few, it assumed the theory of a popular government upon the broad basis of a universal sovereignty. The monarchs of the realm were not those who framed and executed the laws of the land, but its rulers were they who lived under the administration of those laws, the people of the land, each one of whom was a monarch in his own right.—The powers which they possessed themselves were delegated to those whom they might select to bear the expression of their own will. They were the lords, and their Legislators and Congressmen the servants. Yet these servants, waxing strong in the arbitrary exercise of powers vested, and not vested in them, have been gradually, yet surely overstepping the bounds of the authorities granted them by the people, until at length they hove grown so bold as to override the teachings of the Constitution and the will of their constituents, and now stand confessed before the world as the dictators of America. They yet boast loudly of their loyalty, and with this boast upon their lips, but with treason in their hearts, they are assuming unto themselves the most terrible and formidable of powers. They have given a new version to the terms of patriotism and of political morality, and do not hesitate to denounce as traitors those who may dare to think for themselves.—They have declared as treasonable those very principles which first gave birth to the great Democratic party, and by which that party has been guided since the days of Jefferson. They have threatened to remodel the Supreme Court, because it conforms to the principles derived by it from the Constitution. They have not only overridden the power of the President, but have endeavored to impeach him because he opposed their will by an exercise of his legitimate functions, and, disregarding the powers with which his office is legally vested, have passed laws binding him in his action to the range allowed by the Congressional mill, and under the veil of loyalty and a love for the Union, they have bowed to the dust of degradation a people who are the legitimate heirs of the benefits of the Constitution, in that their fathers fought to establish and to perpetuate it.

These are they to whom the new version, "put not your trust in servants," will apply; the corrupt exponents of corrupt principles, the legislation usurpers, and the men from whom, if their self-conferred powers are not soon withdrawn, will yet absorb, in the progress of their own ambition, the remnants of the Constitutional liberty of the people of the United States.

Hon. Romulus M. Saunders is no More.

This distinguished gentleman departed this life at his residence in Raleigh, on the 21st inst., after a protracted illness, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, and as the Raleigh *Sentinel* truly remarks, "few men in the country have filled a larger measure of usefulness, or occupied more or higher positions of prominence and trust.

"Judge Saunders was born in Caswell county, in March, 1791. In his early manhood, he removed to Tennessee, where he studied law under the Hon. Hugh Lawson White, and was licensed to practice in 1812. He then returned to North Carolina and was elected to the House of Commons in 1815—serving until 1820—and was speaker of the House in 1819 and 1820. In the latter year, he was elected a member of Congress and served until 1827. In 1828 he was elected Attorney General of the State. In 1833 he was appointed by the President one of the Board of Commissioners to decide and allot the amounts due citizens of the United States for injuries by France, as settled by treaty of July 4, 1831. In 1831 he was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1840, on account of being nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, in opposition to the Hon. John M. Morehead. Many of our readers will remember the memorable canvass of the State by these two gentlemen, as being perhaps the ablest and most excited ever conducted in North Carolina. In this contest Judge Saunders was defeated by about 8,000 votes.

"In 1841 he was again elected to Congress and served until 1845. In 1846, he was appointed, by President Polk, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, where he remained until the latter part of 1849. In his official capacity at this Court, he made the well-known overtures to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, which excited so much comment at the time.

"In 1850 he was again elected a member of the House of Commons from the county of Wake. Subsequently he was again elected to the bench of the Superior Court, which position he held up to the close of the war, since which time he has been entirely withdrawn from public life, and has been gradually sinking under the weight of years.

"Gen. Saunders was, in his palmy days, one of the ablest political speakers, as well as one of the best criminal lawyers that the State has produced. He was a gentleman of great force of character and much native kindliness of heart. In private life he was exemplary and above reproach. In his death the State has lost another of those distinguished sons, the loss of so many of whom, within a few years past, she has been called upon to mourn."

The Colored Meeting in Raleigh.

We devote much space to the full and complete report of the speeches before the colored meeting in Raleigh, on Monday last, copied from the *Sentinel*. These addresses were delivered at the invitation of the colored people of that city, who, it seems, were not satisfied with the teachings of the patriots who have constituted themselves the special friends of the blacks. As we predicted, the attempt to place the colored population of the State under the special charge of Col. Harriss, of Rutherford, who has been most wonderfully consistent in his opposition to everything looking to the elevation of the negro, and to such men as Messrs. Taylor and Richardson, of Raleigh, has resulted in a most miserable failure. These men have forced their views and urged their friendship upon the newly enfranchised citizens without invitation and without acceptance. We felt sure that the more thoughtful would soon desire and ask instruction, and seek aid and encouragement from a source which would inspire confidence and respect.

We have published these speeches, not only for the views they inculcate, but to let our people of both colors see what is the feeling and regard entertained for each other by the two races. Such meetings are indeed withering rebukes to the agitators who are trying to add to the troubles of the South, by sowing the seeds of discord between those whose interests are the same, and who are warned by every consideration of policy, humanity, political and social interest, to live together in peace and friendship. A different course must inevitably lead to injury and danger to both classes, and common ruin. We hope the example set in Raleigh will be followed throughout the State:

SEATON GALES, Esq., who spoke first, said:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—My *friends* you have always been, and my *fellow-citizens* you now are, under the wonderful change which has been wrought in your political condition,—a change which, a few short years ago, would never have entered the head of the wildest dreamer,—a change which opens before you a great future, if you are but true to yourselves and your country.

When I received your invitation to address you on this occasion, I did not hesitate one moment about complying; and this for several reasons.—Born and raised among you, I can recall not one single instance in the past when I have had other than kind and respectful treatment at your hands. So far as *my* relations with the institution of slavery were concerned, they have always been pleasant and agreeable, though it was my fortune to own but two slaves, both of whom, in a ripe and good old age, loved and respected, I am sure, by all who knew them, have long since gone to rest. They nursed my infancy, and in *their* old age I tried to do my duty by them, so far as I was able. They sleep in yonder graveyard, and I honor and revere their memories.

But apart from such private reasons, I recognize it as binding on every white man in the community to feel, and express on all proper occasions, a warm interest in the welfare of the colored population. He who does not feel such an interest, and express it, too, when called upon to do so, is greatly lacking, I conceive, in a plain duty. To live side by side in the same country, under the same government, and to be ruled by the same laws, is our fate, which we cannot escape if we would. How evident then that the worst enemy to both races is the wretched demagogue, be he white or black, who would endeavor to excite dissension and discord among ourselves, and to array the classes against each other! What reason can there be for strife? What sense can there be in strife? Or rather, what wickedness and folly there is in strife? Are we not all citizens of North Carolina,—are we not all devotedly attached to her name and character, and vitally interested in her fortunes—in one word, are we not all brethren, bound together by common interests and common hopes?

You have asked me, my friends, to advise you in relation to the great public questions of the day. You are now a free people, made so by the power of the sword; though I am not one of those who believe that the Southern people fought in the late war to perpetuate slavery, as I *know*, taking the solemn declarations of Congress, of Mr. Lincoln, and of the press and leaders of the North, as the evidence that it was not the purpose of the Federal government, until it was found necessary as a war measure to overthrow the white resistance to the constituted authorities, to abolish slavery. But waiving the discussion of that question, as out of place and unnecessary, you have been made, and you are freemen. I should despise, from the bottom of my soul, the white man who felt any enmity towards you on that account, or who could not feel that it was a natural and praiseworthy, that you should rejoice in your emancipation. I feel and I know that I speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of the white people of the South, when I declare that it is their desire to elevate you in the scale of manhood, and to make you everyway worthy of the great privileges which have been conferred upon you and everyway equal to the grave and serious responsibilities which you now have to assume. We can never forget your long years of faithful service,—we can never forget that we have grown up together, and the associations of a life time, and, above all, we can never forget your quiet, patient, orderly and peaceful conduct during the four terrible years of war, from which we have just emerged.

Well, then, first, as to what lies immediately before us: A new government is to be made, and you are to participate in its formation. Certainly, the building up a system of government for a great people, which is intended to last for ages, is a great and a solemn work. It should not be approached with passion or prejudice. It should not be committed to bad or weak men. If you will listen to me for a few moments, I will try to tell you how I think so great a duty should be performed. I certainly have no personal interest to advance. I have no ambition to gratify. I am not striving for your votes for myself or any one else,—certainly not for myself; for the reason that the same law which confers the boon of suffrage upon you takes it away from me and deprives me of the privilege of holding office. Perhaps you would like to know why I am disfranchised. I will tell you. I never was a secessionist; on the contrary, I fought that doctrine for years. But even if I had been, that would not have disfranchised me, for I know a good many secessionists who are not disfranchised; and I know, too, a few who, although disfranchised, are now striving to take that lead in the work of reconstruction, which, under the provisions of the Sherman Act, they are not allowed to take. At the call of my State, after I had been voted out of the Union, I took up arms in her defence. That, of itself, would not have disqualified me, but I happened, before the war, to be so unfortunate as to be appointed a *Squire* and accepted that great office. I never had any fancy for its duties. Indeed, the only time that I ever exercised them at all, I believe, was when, in my own parlor, I united two of your own race in the holy bonds of matrimony, with my own family as the witnesses of the ceremony. And that's what puts me out in the cold. However, I am far from complaining, and if *you*, who are privileged to participate, will only do your duty well, and build up for me and my children a just, stable, kind and liberal government, I shall be satisfied to live under it the balance of my days.

One thing is established. The law fixes one fact beyond all question and controversy. In order to form a State government that will be acceptable to Congress, and in order to secure re-admission into the Union, we *must* comply with the terms of what is called the Sherman Act. I recognize it as an imperative obligation resting upon us to endeavor to bring North Carolina back into the Union, and to make her, what she once was, the brightest star in the political firmament. In fulfillment of this obligation, we must take this law of Congress and carry it into effect in good faith. That is what I am for. Well, according to the terms of that Bill, which must be faithfully carried out, in order to get us back into the Union, your civil privileges, your perfect political equality, are fully established. They can neither be denied nor taken away. Whatever be the character of the men composing the Convention, which is to make the new Constitution, those privileges can neither be taken away or abridged. I know of no one, in the light of present events, who is in favor of doing either. Where, then, is the use of parties, of divisions, of secret political organizations, or of political organizations of any character?—Why then surrender your own judgment into the keeping of others? My friends, you can in no way so well illustrate your manhood and prove your fitness for the new privileges with which you have been invested, as by exercising your own judgment and following your own convictions of right and wrong, regardless of the dictates and commands of others who set themselves up as your peculiar masters. Let no man crack the party whip over your heads. Talk about freedom and slavery! That man is the veriest slave on earth, who is bound by a secret oath, or some stringent party obligation, to do that which his conscience may disapprove, or who allows any one man or set of men to control his opinions and govern his will. Such a servitude—such a slavery of the mind, is even more galling than that of the body.

Throw aside all such mean and debasing trammels, and in looking about you for the men to carry out the behests of Congress and to set the old ship once more afloat, select those in whose *past history* and present friendship you have confidence—men upon whose judgment, and, above all, upon whose *charity* you can rely. Take the men (provided, of course, always, that they are lawfully qualified to engage in the work,) whom you would approach for advice in difficulty or for assistance in extremity. Who are they? Look around you in the community and see who they are? Take the men whose counsels are for peace, quiet and harmony, and who do not seek to agitate the public mind by new and dangerous issues, which must prove destructive, if accomplished, to good order and stability of government, and which, even now, are withdrawing the thoughts of so many from that which is of the highest importance,—the means of livelihood and the education of yourselves and children.

Perhaps some of you may have read or heard of the proceedings of a Convention, which has just adjourned in the city of Richmond, and which was held under the direction of a monstrous pretender by the name of Hunnicutt, who has been addressing your race at various points in the State of Virginia, making great professions of regard for your brethren there, but who always "lets the cat out of the bag" and betrays what he is after, by "handing around the hat" before he leaves. North Carolina has always been a quiet, steady, moderate State. It has been very gratifying to see that our colored people, in their new relation, have done nothing to impair the reputation of the State in that respect. It is flattering to your good sense, and the best evidence of your correctness of purpose, that, in none of your meetings or public demonstrations have you exhibited any of the violence or vindictiveness that was exhibited in that Virginia meeting. I pray Heaven that you will continue to keep aloof from such bad counsels. Spurn them as you would the evil one. Spurn them as you desire *peace*—as you wish to live in friendship and harmony with your white brethren,—as you long to see the troubled elements composed, and calm creep over the troubled waters,—as you are anxious to go quietly about your duties and avocations and to lay up something for your children and for old age.

What would it advantage you that the leading white men in this community should be forever disfranchised or prevented from holding office? Have you any animosities against them to gratify? Would it make you sleep the sweeter, or your appetite the better, and your condition in any respect improved, that such men as Gov. Worth, here, for example, who has always been your friend and, who, if it is Union men you desire to reward or to honor, has a record of unswerving consistency in that respect, should be placed under the ban? No, my friends, I do not believe it of you.—Under the excitement of the moment some of you at times may think and speak differently, but the whole history of your race shows that to cherish bad and revengeful feelings is not one of your frailties—in which respect you present a shining contrast to many hereabouts who have white skins. Let us all here, this day,—to sum up the whole matter in a single word,—adopt that grand, impressive and god-like motto: Universal freedom and universal charity.

I beg here to recall to you the advice of Gen. Sickles in that excellent and practical speech which he made to the freedmen of Charleston a few evenings since: Beware, said he, of those who would excite animosities between the two races.—He told them, most truly, that the prosperity of the South and the welfare of the country were intimately associated with the harmony and good feeling between the people of both races. Intelligence, capital, land are not less important than labor, and yet, without labor, these can have no solid foundation.

What would be thought of the man, who, living in a household whose interests, comforts and trials must all be identical, should nevertheless give all his confidence to outsiders or strangers? Would he not be thought a very silly fellow, and would he not deserve to be unprosperous and unhappy? And it is thus I put the case to you: Will you, in the hurry of the moment, under the evil counsels of designing demagogues, take it for granted that we of this political household are to be necessarily opposed to each other, and cannot live in peace and harmony? No, give the race, with whom are associated all the memories of the past, and against the best part of whom it is now sought to array you, at least a trial. It will be time enough to desert them when they show a disposition to deprive you of present rights, or to injure or oppress you. So far as the dominant power in the government is concerned, the privileges which they have given you are not the result of any special love for you, as is evidenced in the fact that, in nearly every State in which they have the ascendancy, they have denied the right of suffrage to your brethren there. They were influenced by the double motive, that they thought it would punish the South and believed it would perpetuate their *party*.

I should be glad, if I had time, to talk to you about your moral and educational interests. I want to see you become, under Providence, a virtuous and intelligent power in the land. Educate yourselves and your children—be industrious and saving,—discountenance the idler—frown upon the vicious,—encourage the weak and the struggling. Erect school houses,—build churches. Establish among yourselves at once and firmly that same rule of morals that has always existed in well governed society: Put the mark upon the man who is guilty of dishonesty or immorality and let him be to you as a heathen man and a publican.—Above all strive to understand the true nature of your liberty,—what it means. In the light of that liberty, properly appreciated and understood, you may do great things and accomplish a grand destiny; and I earnestly trust that that light may lead you into the paths of prosperity and peace.

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R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Esq., next ascended the stand and said (in substance) that he understood this meeting was said by some to have been called by a party of men, for party purposes,—that so far as he was concerned he could deny the imputation. His first knowledge that such a meeting was to be held was derived from a note presented to him at his office by two of his colored friends, who added their personal solicitations to those contained in the note that he, with other gentlemen of the city, whom they considered the friends of their race, should address them on the subject of reconstruction. He had never been a candidate for popular favor, and he appeared before them in compliance with their invitation and to subserve no personal ends. Because he had never engaged in politics, he valued the invitation as a compliment—inferring, as he had a right to do, that his conduct towards them in private life, and in the way of his business in the Court House, had been such as to inspire them with confidence that he was disposed to deal fairly and justly by them.—He trusted such confidence was not misplaced. The first recollections of this holiday were associated with an old black man, from whom, in the little streams about Raleigh and Chapel Hill, he had taken his first lesson in the art of fishing.—This same old man had taught him while still a boy that true piety was confined to no race or condition in life, and his appreciation and that of the family to which he belonged of the faithful services of this colored friend of his youth was such, that he would never be permitted, though now a *free man*, to suffer from privation or want.

He thought that the former slave holders had every cause to entertain kindly feeling to those who had been their slaves—while they and their sons had been engaged in war, the slaves, though perfectly aware that on the issue depended their freedom, conducted themselves as if they had no interest in the result and continued to labor and provide subsistence for the helpless families of their masters—and since the surrender of the Confederate armies, and they were rejoicing in their newly acquired liberty, they had, as a class, treated their former owners with becoming respect.—The old slave holders, then, were their friends, and such they ought to consider them, and as such they did well to ask their advice.

On the subject of their duties in the work of reconstruction, his remarks had been but few. They had, each and all of them, who were twenty-one years old and had lived in the State twelve months, the privilege of taking an active part in that work. The registration which was soon to take place under the reconstruction bill, would probably show that there are about thirty-five thousand colored men entitled to vote, and if the white men should have lost one-fourth of their votes by death in the war and such participation on the side of the South as excludes them, there would be one black voter for two white voters in North Carolina. The work, then, will not be mainly the black man's work, but the privilege and duty of all who may be permitted to vote will be identical. All are equally interested in electing good men to the Convention soon to be called, and that the Constitution framed by that Convention shall be such as freemen should live under. It is the theory of a republican government, that its citizens are entitled to meet together to consult about public matters and to hear the views of all; and it is the duty of freemen not to hear one side or one set of men only. This was one of the objects of the meeting to-day, and they were their enemies who advised them against coming to hear what might be said by those they had a right to consider their friends. They might look for expressions of regard from demagogues, who really cared nothing for them. Whenever they were approached by men they did not know to be interested in them for their good, they should look back a little and consult their memories, their acquaintances and the former slaves of those men, if they had any, and learn whether they can now be relied on.—They have now to give what they never had before—their votes; and votes go a long way with demagogues and bad men, who want office.—They should beware of committing themselves now to men or parties; but when the time should come to vote for members to the Convention, they should select honest, unprejudiced and good men regardless of the teachings of ambitious politicians and demagogues. They and the white voters must take care that they employ such men to erect the building that is to afford shelter and protection to us all, as will understand their business with prudence enough to see its foundation on a rock, carefulness enough to select good timber, and skill enough to put them together in such a manner that we and they may not have cause to be ashamed of their handiwork. In the meantime before the day they are to cast their votes, they should not permit politics and politicians to cause them to forfeit the confidence of their employers by neglecting their ordinary business; for at last, it was by industry, frugality and honesty that they must expect to elevate themselves socially and morally to the position they now enjoy politically.

In conclusion, he felt pleased by the respectful attention they had given to his remarks, and bespoke for those to be submitted by Gov. Worth, who would succeed him, that consideration which experience, wisdom and high position should always command. It was to be hoped that they would be uninfluenced by the ridiculous charges of those who would have them believe that Gov. Worth, who, up to the time the State attempted to secede, had passed thirty years in active opposition to secession, and in the legislature of 1860-61, stood his ground against that doctrine, till the Union phalanx was thinned to three, after the war was ended, and nothing was to be gained by it, had been foolish enough to turn secessionist.—The Governor, at the end of the war, in view of the trials, grief, privation and despair throughout his native South, and among all classes of its citizens, determined, as all good men should have done, to forget what he conceived to be the errors of those who had not acted with him in opposing secession, and to do what he could to better their condition, as well as those of his friends. For this his fellow-citizens chose to elect him to the position he now fills, and for this all should respect and honor him.

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GOV. WORTH spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—I very much fear that I shall address you to-day under two very unfavorable circumstances. With this heavy wind and a feeble voice, I know it will be very difficult for me to make myself heard by this immense assembly. I address myself to my colored friends, especially, on this occasion, although there are many white persons present, because it is at the instance and by the request of the colored people that I appear before you to-day. I have heard some complaints made that I have not spoken to you more frequently, but let me tell you that it has been my unvarying custom through life to keep my advice always until I was asked for it, and on no occasion to give it unless it *was* asked. I have, on all occasions, attended to every invitation which I have received, and I don't see how I can be called a politician or accused of any interested motives in attending your meeting to-day. The request came from yourselves alone, and I feel that I am only doing my duty in coming forward to advise you at this important crisis.

I do not appear here, to-day, to stir up any bad feeling or to build up any party. I have no motives to accomplish, save that one great and necessary one, to bring about, so far as in me lies, peace and harmony among the black and white people of this country, and to promote the common interest of our common country. What else could I accomplish? I can no longer be eligible to office, after you have framed your new constitution, and consequently, if I address you, I must do so through a purely disinterested motive, through a desire to see all classes of our community united, peaceful and prosperous. When you have framed that constitution, I shall not be entitled to fill the office of constable, much less that of Governor, and therefore have no person to object whatever in view; and that when that law comes into effect, let me tell you that no man will more willingly yield to its conditions and provisions than I. I will not then be entitled to even a vote, and I speak honestly when I say, that I think I should have a right to vote as well as those who were my servants both before and during the war. I know you will agree with me in this. I would be willing to put the matter to yourselves, because I feel confident that you would, unhesitatingly, consent that I should have a vote, especially if you were familiar with my past history. I have never been a politician in my life; but about thirty years ago I had the honor of being a member of the General Assembly, and some very valuable laws were passed at that session, and many of them exist to the present time. One of those laws was that it was a crime to learn a black man to either read or write. The great body of the Assembly voted for that bill. I voted against it.—The records will show that, I believe. I think now, as I thought then, that it was wrong to deprive any person of the means which would enable him to read the word of God, while many of those who abuse and vilify me now, at that time thought differently. In spite of that law one of my boys, named Joe, a blacksmith, was taught to read and write with my knowledge and consent. How I have always acted towards the colored people, if you want to know, you are to find out? By what I say here to-day? No. You will find yourselves very often mistaken if you believe what you are told by speech-makers. If you are sensible and would act with prudence, you will not allow yourselves to be carried away by the flattery of the hour. When you inquire into my past history, you will find that I never hand-cuffed negroes and sent them into the slave market as some of my traducers have done. On the contrary, I have bought and sold negroes for the purpose of bringing families together. I have still living with me the first slave I ever owned. His name is Stephen. If you want to know how I have treated the colored people ask him, and I suppose you will be satisfied with what he tells you.

A voice—"We can't depend on what Stephen says." (Laughter.)

Governor Worth—"If you can't, then ask somebody else. I depend on him, and believe he depends on me."

A voice—"That's so, I have talked with him and he told me so."

Governor Worth—He is an honest old man. I have trusted him with thousands of dollars, and I have always found him upright and honest in his dealings.

I would not have alluded to these matters to-day, were I not aware that imputations had been circulated around that I was coming here for the purpose of inflaming your minds, and accomplishing party ends and purposes. God knows I belong to no party now. There can be no party now in the South. Congress has passed a law which is to be carried into effect even at the point of the bayonet, and what need can there be for parties under such circumstances? Whether we approve of that law or not, we must abide by it. Consequently, the mere question of party is little better than a mockery.

It has been announced in the papers that I was coming here to address you with a view to inflaming your minds and provoking

e actual settler at a nominal price,—
one of these States a portion of the people
s given a substantial earnest of the principles
ey profess, by electing two Africans as members
their State Legislature. Everything seems to
vite their emigration to the dominant States;—
t most of them are too poor to pay the expenses
moving. This difficulty may be overcome by
verting the appropriation made to sustain the
eedmen's Bureau, to defraying the traveling ex-
nses of those who may choose to move, allow-
g each one to choose the State or territory to
hich he would go. When thus left free, and
led to go where they may think their condition
ll be bettered, no grounds will be left for further
ional strife as to their government.
"I am sure North Carolina will not object to
is scheme. If it be objected that the emigra-
n would be so universal for a time as to leave
without a sufficiency of laborers, and if it be
needed that this would be the result, who would
prefer to perform servile labor, until other la-
r could be procured, to the inquietude and hu-
liation to which we are now subjected. But
ch would not be the result. North Carolina
ans to treat her freedmen with justice and hu-
nity. Very many of them retain the feelings
kindness and confidence which they formerly
t towards their late masters, and these recipro-
te the feeling and pay them fair wages and give
m every reasonable aid to better their condi-
n."
This is what I have said about our treatment of
e colored people. Does this look like "driving
n to the cold bleak regions of the North?"
es this savor of inhumanity as implied in the
ndard? Much has been said about your right
vote in the South and about the objections of-
ed to it. The State of Massachusetts does not
ow you to vote without subjecting you to
rtain restrictions. That State pretends to love
n well, but in the South there are no restrictions
atever, under the reconstruction acts of Con-
ess. Perhaps I have said more on this matter
an I had intended or ought to have said. I don't
nt to force you to leave the South. I have
ver entertained any such feeling. I think we
n do very well together, but I do say that if you
nt, and it is your desire, to leave the State, you
uld receive some assistance in doing so.
If you would act sensibly a d wisely, my advice
you is to look well to the past and present his-
y of men before you give them your support.
I do not think it worth while for me to go into
extended history of politics. I have no idea
doing so. It would ill become me at the present
me and I do not think you would want to hear it.
hen I was a youth I went to hear a man make a
eech. Well, he made a very grand speech in-
ed. He spoke Greek and Latin, and astonished
erybody that heard him; but when I returned
me I was asked how I liked it, and I answered
at I did not like it. I was then asked what my
jection was, and my reply was that "I thought
en a man spoke he should speak in such a way
at every person could understand him." My
end said to me, "Why you are very much mis-
ken by supposing that the speech is not a popu-
r one;" for, said he, "the people will go away
o-day him, and saying he is such a great man
at we could not understand a single word he
id." (Laughter.) But my effort on this occa-
n has been to address you in terms which you
uld understand.
A voice—Might I ask, Governor, if this meeting
s got up to endorse the action of the Conven-
n held here in March '67?
Gov. Worth—It is not. We have only met here
have a friendly talk exclusive of politics. If I
re to undertake to speak of the great national
estions which agitate the country, I think I
uld be taking upon myself a useless task, but I
ll tell you that when you are going to vote you
ould look to a man's private character—his past
story—has he been honest, is he possessed of
e requisite intelligence to fit him for the office—
s he treated his slaves kindly? Inquire what
was, now what he is. Trust not what politi-
ans say to you at the time you are going to vote,
ease none of them are likely to tell you the
th at that time. These are the matters which
ould command all your attention, and you should
ndy them well, for your responsibility is a very
rious one. It is no idle chimera that you are
lled upon to decide. It is the fate—the future
lfare or destruction of our country. If you
d a man of the kind I have spoken of, I say to
u no matter what his party politics may have
en, vote for him—he will do to vote for. I be-
ve it is the way all over the world, that a man
ows the weak points in his own character, and
always trying to prop them up. And so it is
en a man comes to speak to you about his hon-
ty; that is the time for you to look out for your
ckets. When you hear a man say he is brave,
n may rely on it, he will make a good run; and
en these men tell you they are honest, be sure
at you look to their past history, and study it
th proper attention. I am not now talking to
u as a politician, but advising you as a friend.
ell you to inquire as much into a man's politics
into his honesty.
I am accused of being a very cruel man, and
y? Because, when some months ago, General
kles issued an order prohibiting whipping for
me. I went to Washington and had the order
tered by the President. They try to make out
at I wanted that law to apply only to the colored
n. That is not the fact. The law of North
rolina always recognized the punishment of
gging for crime, and I did not want the black
n flogged any more than I did the white. Do
n want, when you lay down at night, to be lia-
e to be robbed at any moment, without the in-
ction of any punishment on the criminal in case
is caught? (No, no.) I wanted a law that
uld whip the white rogue as well as the colored
e. We had a case of a boy only seventeen years
age, some time ago. He had been convicted of
st lawyers call burglary, and his crime was pun-
hable by death, according to the laws of the
ate of North Carolina. I thought the boy too
ung to be hanged, and submitted the case to
neral Sickles, who has the power to do what he
eases. I have no power to make laws, but in
s particular instance he made a very judicious
w, which was, that the boy should be put to
rk on the highways for a period of ten years.—
hipping was a punishment in the days of Moses,
d I do not know that the law of Jesus Christ
olishes it.
Above all things I advise you to be honest, be
dustrious, be peaceful. If you would suc-
ed in life and do your country credit, observe
s: Before and above all politics be prudent
d devoted to the welfare and happiness of this
untry, and by your honesty and industry edu-
te and elevate your race, both politically and
orally. The time has come when you can be ei-
er a blessing or a curse to this republic. Do not
the latter.
In conclusion, I will say that I did not come
re, to-day, for any purpose other than to give
u advice, and whenever you call on me publicly
privately I shall always be ready to do the same,
t I will not be running after you, pulling you by
e coat skirts and telling you I love you to fur-
er my own selfish designs. I thank you for the
tient hearing which you have accorded to me,
d trust that you will not abuse the great trust
hich has been confided to you.

STATE NEWS.

WIND STORM.—This section of the coun-
was visited on last Monday night by a
olent storm of wind and rain, and we
ear of several barns and chimneys hav-
g been blown down.
Winston Sentinel.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—John and
quire, two negro men who were sentenced
be hung at the last Fall Term of our Su-
erior Court, for abetting in the poisoning
little girl of Mr. Grunert, the Principal
f the Salem Female Academy, and who
ppealed to the Supreme Court where the
ecision was confirmed, were sentenced
st week by Judge Warren, to be hung on
he 18th day of June.
Winston Sentinel.

We have just learned that, in view of the
onstant pressure of business upon Gov.
Vorth at this time, he has referred the dis-
ribution of the donation from the State of
laryland to Col. D. M. Barringer, at the
uggestion of the Maryland Commissioners,
nd to the pastors of the four Churches of
his city, Revs. Drs. Mason and Skinner,
nd Rev. Messrs. Atkinson and Hudson.
Ral. Sentinel.

EDGECOMBE.—We learn that the banner
ounty, in cotton planting, Old Edgecombe,
s going ahead finely in preparing for a
arge crop the present year. With few ex-
eptions the freedmen are at work and do-
ng well. In the use of guano and other
ertilizers, Edgecombe is outstripping her-
elf over all former years. The Railroads
nd depots are literally blocked up with
ertilizers. And this, we are glad to say, is
ot confined to Edgecombe. The farmers
f Halifax, Wilson, Pitt, Wayne, Lenoir,
raven and Beaufort are all excelling their
ormer use of fertilizers. We heartily wish
hem success.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

WHERE ARE THEY?—A letter from In-
liana requests us to ask information as to
he whereabouts of a person named John
L. Newby, known as a Methodist minister.
It is stated that about the commencement
of the war, his two children, one a boy,
named William, and the other a girl, named
Melissa, resided in Wilmington, in this
State. Any information concerning them
will be thankfully received by Mr. James
Newby, at Delphi, Carrol county, Indiana.
Our exchanges will oblige the inquirer by
giving this statement publicity.
Raleigh Progress.

A SWINDLER RIGHTLY DEALT WITH.—As many of our citizens were silly enough to be duped by a fellow calling himself J. Wood, Agent for 'Evans' Gift Distribution,' we, for their benefit, propose to give a statement of his seeming procrastination in sending forward the gifts which he promised to all who purchased a "package of needles" from him. About twenty-five days ago, this diminutive specimen of humanity went his rounds through our city, and humbugged many of the unsuspecting, stating that in twenty days they would receive a present of a smaller or larger magnitude. We are informed that this fellow went from our city, to our sister town Beaufort, and that there he was arrested for peddling without a license, but the sheriff of Carteret released him upon his paying a heavy fine, and taking himself off. Wood, we learn stated that he had swindled the people in all the towns throughout the State, and was never interfered with before. The presents may yet come, but we shall believe it when we see some of them.

From what information we have gathered of this scamp's success, we hesitate not to say that he carried away from our city at least three or four hundred dollars. Experience is the only thing that will teach our race, and some do not seem to profit even by that.
Newbern Journal Com.

PRESENTMENT.—The following presentment was made by the Grand Jury, at the late term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cabarrus county. It involves a matter of interest to the people and deserves consideration:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
CABARRUS COUNTY. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April term, 1867.

The Grand Jurors, representing the body of the County, would respectfully present the existing judiciary system of this State, as a burthen and a grievance to the mass of the people, in their reduced and impoverished condition. Large numbers, of all classes, are taken from their labors and pursuits as jurors, witnesses and suitors, to attend four and six terms of the court a year, at great loss of time, and heavy expense to themselves, and with little or no advantage to the public in the dispatch of judicial business. The Grand Jurors desire in this way to call attention to the evil, in the hope of inviting enquiry, as to whether a change for the better might not be effected, by substituting for the present complex system, one more simple in its form, and less expensive and numerous in its terms. It is believed that a Probate system, and three well regulated terms of the Superior Court a year, as recommended by Governor Graham in 1848, would dispatch all the public business, with a vast saving in time, trouble and expense to the citizens, and furnish a surer guarantee for the more speedy and certain administration of justice.

CALEB PHIFER, Foreman.
GEORGE CLINE,
JOHN LINN,
W. A. PATTERSON,
DANIEL MILLER,
PAUL STIREWALT,
J. J. MISENHEIMER,
E. W. BARNHARDT,
M. E. CASTOR,
A. C. ALEXANDER,
G. M. ISENHOUR,
JAMES S. WILKINSON,
F. M. NEILSLER,
THOMAS A. ROGERS,
JOHN BRADFORD.

The Court fully concur with the Grand Jury in the above presentment.
THOMAS H. ROBINSON, Ch'n.

Correspondence.

ROCKY POINT, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., March 26th, 1867.

MR. A. R. BLACK,—

Dear Sir:—I am directed, by an unanimous vote of the Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point, to request for publication a copy of the excellent address delivered by you to-day before the Club by invitation. Permit me to add my own personal solicitations to those I represent, that you will comply with the request of the Club.
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Cor. Sec. S. G. & R. P. Farmers' Club.

ROCKY POINT, March 26th, 1867.

DR. S. S. SATCHWELL,—

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the request of the "Farmers' Club," seconded by your own, I will, in a few days, place a copy of the address referred to at your disposal.
With sentiments of high esteem for each member of the Club, I am your friend and obedient servant.
A. R. BLACK.

Address of A. R. Black, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We learn there was a time, away back near the dawn of creation, when perfect harmony reigned throughout all nature.—"When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." The poets tell us that during this time innocence was safe without an avenger; the rod of the oppressor was unfelt and unknown; the rose blossomed without a thorn, and the "sporting lion ramp'd, and in his paw dandled the kid." They represent it as a period of perpetual spring and perpetual youth—"No joint-benumbing cold, nor scorching heat, Famine nor age had any being then."

From the Bible we have positive information in regard to this period, and there we learn that its happy condition surpassed even the fancies of the poets.

But alas for us! our first parents, by their great transgression, forfeited this fair inheritance, and the beautiful order of nature which was prepared to furnish exquisite and endless delights was broken up, and in its stead came sorrow and sickness, violence and death. The ground itself was cursed, so that it brought forth thorns and thistles, and man, with his moral nature warped and perverted, bending under a load of guilt, was expelled from his beautiful Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken. Here, gentlemen, your occupation commenced. Adam was the first farmer; but that he furnished a pattern worthy of your imitation may be doubted. When he set out in life he had no neighbors to meet and consult with as you have. His nearest neighbor was the man in the moon, and unless his manners have greatly changed, he was not very sociable.—Our great progenitor, no doubt, had to wring all his information on the subject of agriculture from nature, by hard experience, and perhaps on this account he was permitted to live so much longer than we are.

After the flood we are told that Noah became a husbandman. He turned his attention to the cultivation of the grape, and it might seem, became a little too fond of *its juice*.

Of all the nations of antiquity Egypt took the lead in agriculture. She was the granary of the surrounding nations for some thousands of years; and as far back as the days of Abraham, nearly four thousand years ago, we read of journeys to Egypt to escape famine. She invented letters; became the mother of the arts and sciences, and gave civilization to her neighbors. Her agriculture gave her the preeminence that she long maintained, for her fertility enabled a few of her people to make support for all, whilst leisure was afforded for intellectual improvement, the advancement of the arts and sciences, military enterprises, and the construction of those stupendous works that still continue to instruct and astonish mankind.

The Greeks and Romans, also, paid due honor to the plow, and they furnish us with many beautiful myths, showing the high esteem in which it was held among them. They placed Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, among their "*dei majores*," or great divinities, and her worship was one of the most solemn ceremonials of their religion.

When the city of Athens was founded, they feign that a dispute arose between Neptune and Minerva as to which of them should be honored with the name of the new city. The gods to whom the dispute was referred decided that whichever of them should confer the greatest benefit on mankind would be entitled to the name. Neptune struck the earth with his trident and produced the horse, a warlike animal; but Minerva out of her spear formed the olive, an emblem of peace and husbandry, and the case was decided in her favor.

At the close of the civil wars, that resulted in the destruction of the Roman Republic and the establishment of monarchy, the condition of Italy was wretched in the extreme. The drain on her people to supply the armies, had caused her fields to be neglected for many years; and starvation and want had become common. To add to the general misery, the lands of many of those who had espoused the cause of the Republic were confiscated; and multitudes of these sufferers flocked to Rome to excite the compassion of the Emperor. For these accumulated evils, and to prevent others threatened, it was thought the best remedy would be, to turn the attention of the people to agriculture. For this purpose, the poet Virgil, a man of extensive and varied learning, and himself a farmer, was engaged to write a work on the subject. He spent seven years in this undertaking, and produced his Georgics, a poem on agriculture, the most perfect and finished of any composition in the Latin language. Even at this day, no work is likely to be written on agriculture that does not draw largely from its precepts and principles. This work had the desired effect. It delighted and instructed the author's countrymen, and gave a new and powerful impulse to agriculture. The field, the orchard, and the garden, soon poured their treasures into the lap of industry. The mantling vine threw her purple clusters over the bending olive. Plenty sat smiling at every man's board; and the broad Empire, which then gathered in its embrace the known world, had some faint resemblance of Eden before the serpent entered its bowers. War and Famine had ceased their horrid carnivals. The temple of Janus was closed. Universal peace and good will prevailed amongst men;—and during this most remarkable period, "the Prince of Peace," the Savior of mankind made his appearance in the world.

Need I remind this intelligent audience how much our own condition resembles that of Italy at the downfall of the Roman Republic? If the "plow-share of ruin" was laid deep in her bosom, so it has been in the bosom of the South. If from neglect of her fields and loss of property, want and famine stared her in the face, so they do us, from the same causes. History is repeating itself; and if we ever expect to escape from our present calamities we must take heed to its teachings.—Italy found a remedy for her misfortunes in the arts of husbandry, and so must we.

History furnishes numerous instances of nations being ruined by ambitious politicians, but never by ambitious farmers. The more ambition among them to excell each other, the more stable will be the government, and the more prosperous every other class of society. It is good policy, therefore, for a government to stimulate and encourage its people to engage in agriculture; and common sense will suggest that the same appliances should be used, which bring eminent success in other pursuits, viz: *special training and special education*. For this purpose schools and colleges should be established; and as farmers are the most numerous class, and contribute by far the most to the support of government, as well as to the general prosperity, schools and colleges for their special training should not be made subordinate, or second rate, or mere appendages of literary institutions.

Politics is the rock on which the people of the United States split, and on which we of the South went down. At the time the war broke out, we had become almost a nation of political aspirants. There was scarcely a tyro in the whole land, no matter what business he entered, that did not expect some day to reach the Presidential chair; and he generally sought in his assent to the slippery heights all the other offices in the gift of the people. Doting parents and friends cheered him on, and thought no other station suitable to their generous offspring but politics. He was reminded by way of encouragement that Henry Clay was once the mill-boy of the Slashes; that Webster and Jackson rose from the plow; that George McDuffie and Alexander H. Stephens came from poor parents, and that Andy Johnson commenced business in life as a Tailor.

Our educational system being only a reflex of the popular sentiment, was bent in the same direction. It furnished pabulum in abundance for the professional man, the politician and the soldier; but the science and art of farming, and mechanical pursuits were beneath its touch—these dull occupations might be performed by rustics and negroes, or at best by the uneducated and unskilful; and thus, were the main elements of our prosperity and greatness passed over and neglected, whilst we sowed dragon's teeth that ripened into a ruinous civil war.

This difference may be noted between the North and the South, while the rage for politics was worse there than with us, and like the plague of frogs, had gotten into everything, 'till the land stank, yet in educated and skilful labor the North greatly excelled us.

But I propose to introduce authority to sustain this view that will command the highest respect from this audience. Gen. D. H. Hill, in a few well written articles in his Magazine, points out in plain terms the defects of our present system of education. He says: "Our schools of learning turn men's minds away from science, and our policy rewards the politician and soldier alone with the highest distinctions." "Education with us was an accomplishment, or at most a preparation for the *legislative hall*, and not for the development of our resources." He shows that England's great success depends upon the system of education, "which turns the thoughts of her people to scientific studies, and her policy which rewards with riches and honors successful inventors, discoverers, and laborers in every department of human effort." Passing over much that might be added, we come to the following: "Let it suffice to say that with the world in arms to aid us, instead of the world in arms against us, we must have failed with such inherent radical defects in our organization." In another place he observes, "a single practical hint to the farmer or mechanic is worth whole folios of politics." Again: "There may be persons upon whose minds prestige and prescription have wrought such a prejudice that they can see no necessity for a change in our system of training, notwithstanding this painful fact, although brief exhibition of its deficiencies. But we believe that the majority of the Southern people will pronounce a verdict against that education which makes no provision for the hour of trial and poverty."

It is to be regretted that the present Legislature did not deem it their duty to commence the reform so much needed in earnest, by establishing a separate Agricultural and Mechanical College out of the land scrip donated for that purpose. Or, if more time for consideration had been allowed, it would be more satisfactory. There appears no sufficient reason for being in such haste to transfer this scrip to the University, as the time for its acceptance had been extended by act of Congress. It is certain, that a large majority of the people knew very little about the donation, and if consulted would have decided in favor of a separate Institution.

Many grave objections might be urged to connecting an "Agricultural and Mechanical College" with any of our existing literary Institutions.—The following extract is altogether pertinent, and is all that can be urged now: "It is no disrespect to maintain that no one of our existing literary Institutions has within itself a corps of instructors competent to manage an Agricultural College.—Wedded to their time honored theories, almost distrusting the possibility of a union of manual labor and study; accustomed to instruct mainly in theory—unfamiliar with p actical agriculture—believing that Latin and Greek furnish the best discipline for the youthful mind, the regular Professors in existing Colleges are peculiarly unfit to develop or execute a new and peculiar plan of education. The Agricultural College thus controlled would of necessity sink into a subordinate branch of the University, and fail of all its purposes."

Agricultural education is of recent origin, but its importance once understood, it is remarkable how soon it grows into favor. In 1844, when Liebig published his first work on agricultural chemistry, there was only three institutions of an agricultural character in existence. Now the little State of Prussia alone has 51. France has a complete system of agricultural education. Her schools are of three grades. A school of the lowest grade, called a farm school, is established in each of the 86 departments, near the center, and so as to embrace in its farm as near as possible all the varieties of soil in the district. The objects of this school are: "Frst, to furnish good examples of tillage to the farmers of the district, and second, to form agriculturalists capable of intelligent cultivation." "The director is chosen from the farmers of the district whose farms are conducted in the best manner. The instruction is, as far as may be practical, and often given in the field where the pupils labor." The objects of the next grade, *regional schools*, are, 1st, "to form enlightened agriculturists, by teaching them the principles of agriculture; 2d, to offer an example of practical agriculture of a high and advancing order; and 3d, to make experiments for the improvement of the soil." The instruction is both theoretical and practical, embracing the education of the hand as well as the head. These schools have six professorships, as follows: 1st, "of rural economy and legislation; 2d, of agriculture; 3d, of zootechny, or the economy of animals; 4th, of the cultivation of forest trees; 5th, of chemistry, physics, and geology applied to agriculture; 6th, of rural engineering, including irrigation, construction, and surveying." But time forbids me to say more of agricultural schools abroad, the few subsequent remarks on this subject will be confined to the United States.

The State Agricultural College of Michigan, was established by an act of the Legislature of February 12, 1855, and is the oldest institution of the kind now in existence in the United States. It was located by the President and Executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, within ten miles of the city of Lansing, and a farm of 676 acres attached.

The first difficulty met and overcome was, the question of uniting the College with the State University. This question was fully and fairly discussed, and decided in the negative. The College commenced operations in May, 1857, after an outlay of about $100,000, and up to 1865, the entire expenditures were about $112,000. Since then the Legislature has transferred to this College the State's scrip, valued at $600,000, which puts the College on a splendid foundation. It is said that there have been more applicants for admission than could be received, and that the institution presents every apparent element of prosperity and usefulness. The course of instruction is as follows: Freshmen—history, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, surveying, practical agriculture, principles of stock breeding and geology; Sophomore—English literature, structural botany, vegetable physiology, elementary chemistry, entomology, landscape gardening, analytical chemistry, systematic botany, and horticulture; Junior class—physics, agricultural chemistry, inductive logic, rhetoric, and animal physiology; Senior class—zoology, practical agriculture, mental philosophy, astronomy, civil engineering, moral philosophy, and political economy. Exercises in declamation and composition are also required. From the same report, from which we have condensed the above statements, we make the following extracts: "The buildings are neither elegant nor commodious, and they are crowded by their present number of eighty students; and were there sufficient accommodation the number would at once be doubled. With all these disadvantages, the institution presents every appearance of healthy vitality. The farm and gardens are models of neatness; the fields are fruitful; the outbuildings, though not expensive, are well arranged; the tools well selected and kept in order, and the live stock in such condition as to give pleasure to an amateur. It is a public benefit to collect and preserve for public inspection so good a variety of animals of pure blood as are shown here.—The college already possesses Galloway, Ayrshire, Devon and short-horn cattle of the choicest pedigrees; Essex and Suffolk swine: South-down, Cotswold, Spanish Merino, and Black-faced Heath Sheep."

"There seems to exist a kind and friendly relation between teachers and pupils at this institution, quite different from that state of hostility which seems the normal condition at ordinary colleges." It is in part accounted for by the system of conducting the labor of the students under the charge of the Professors, who are thus enabled to demonstrate the theories of the school in the field. The students are required to labor three hours a day.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, I find that Michigan, Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky have decided in favor of agricultural colleges, and have transferred their "land scrip" to these institutions. Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey have conferred their scrip on existing colleges on condition that they comply with the act of Congress donating the scrip. Separate agricultural colleges have proved a complete success; but this method of connecting them with literary colleges is yet an experiment, and it is feared by many friends of agricultural education that it will not succeed well. New York and Pennsylvania have agricultural colleges; the latter has one in very successful operation, and it is believed this State has conferred its scrip on its agricultural colleges. I am not posted as to how the other States have disposed of their scrip. Agricultural colleges, wherever established, elicit the warmest support from all classes. Of all the students who have attended the Pennsylvania college more than half have been other than farmer's sons. In many cases large individual and local subscription have greatly augmented the amounts donated. In Massachusetts seventy-five thousand dollars have been added to the amount of scrip in this way. And I have no doubt that if our scrip had been applied in like manner that individual and local munificence would have supplied any deficiency. Nothing could more delight our people at this time than an agricultural college, and nothing would go so far towards restoring them to prosperity and happiness. Such an institution would soon give a new and powerful impulse to industry. It would do more for North Carolina than the Georgics did for Italy. It would not only delight the people and turn their attention to agriculture and the mechanic arts, but it would add the discoveries and aids of modern science which Virgil knew nothing of.

With a few words on the labor question and kindred topics, this address will close.

And first, it may be remarked that labor is an element of happiness—as naturally so as food or sleep. Labor and rest had their appointment in Eden, before man had experienced pain. The day and night and the Sabbath were instituted for these alternate conditions of happiness—labor then is honorable and dignified—nothing more so, but its opposite idleness is disgraceful and brings misery. It may be asserted, that the man who labors hard, and is honest, will be respected, no matter what may be the color of his skin. So it will prove with the freedmen, our late slaves. If they are industrious and honest, they will succeed. The prejudices of the hour will give way, and the white men will lend them all the aid and protection they require. But if they prove indolent, arrogant and dishonest, the poor Indian's fate will be theirs.

"With their frail breath their power will pass away,
Their deeds, their thoughts be buried with their clay."

I sincerely wish they may do well.

There is a good deal said now a days about the introduction of foreign labor, and it is to be feared the question is not receiving the consideration its importance demands. Would it not be well to take some steps to arrest the exodus of our own people whilst we are striving to stimulate foreign emigration. Could this be done it would then be easier to induce foreigners to emigrate.—Since the war closed thousands of our young men have gone North to hunt clerkships and other shady places; and at home we have thousands of them who are still hanging about the villages and towns with little or no employment—most of them too are men of integrity and education, and if they could find business for which they considered themselves qualified would succeed well. Now, suppose these young men had been trained and educated for agricultural or mechanical pursuits. How easy it would be for them to form associations and go into manufacturing, or into the scientific cultivation of the numerous crops that are now so much in demand, and remunerates the producer so well? By such a course as this how soon might our railroads be freighted with machinery for the construction of factories, improved implements of husbandry, with manufactured goods in return, and millions of farm products. *Cotton himself would again take a ride as a king*; the South would regain her standing in the nation, and her influence over the commerce of the world. But instead of this bright picture, our young men are wandering shipwrecked on the sands of time; our railroads are freighted with alms for our famishing thousands—often with persons leaving the State—and no proper steps are being taken to introduce the so much needed reform.

Let us have a change in public sentiment, and in our educational system, in favor of manual labor, and under these influences let us introduce manufactories, improved implements, improved stock, improved methods of tilling, and improving the soil until, like the English, we shall have the equivalent of ten sturdy laborers at work for each of us. "Then shall the wilderness and solitary places of our land be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Gentlemen, I have endeavored to show the origin of your occupation, and the estimation in which it was held among the ancients. I have shown that it is the foundation of all individual and national prosperity. I think I have convinced you, if you were not already convinced, that our present system of education is defective. We need a system that imparts a knowledge of the application of science to the arts of life, and to introduce it with energy and vitality we must have schools and colleges for that purpose.

Finally, gentlemen, you cannot too much honor the plow, or teach your children to honor it too much. It is the lever, after all, that moves the world.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.—The Justices of this county, agreeably to the call of the Chairman of the Court, assembled in this city Wednesday. Owing to the sitting of the Superior Court in the Court House, the meeting was held in the City Hall.

The meeting was called for the purpose of taking some measures to relieve the county of the burden of expense incumbent upon it in the care of the large number of prisoners now confined in our jail.

There being a majority of the Justices present, business was duly preceded with. Considerable time was occupied in the discussion of the necessity existing for prompt and speedy action on the part of the Justices in this matter. The state of the finances of the county, however, proved to be a great difficulty in the way of active measures, such as our necessities require.

Nothing of importance was done by the meeting, with the exception of the appointment of a committee of seven persons upon whom were conferred authority to act. They were instructed to superintend the construction of a work house as soon as the county could place the necessary funds at their disposal, or, were empowered, if they thought proper, to make such arrangements for placing the prisoners at work upon public roads, etc., as they might see fit.

The above committee consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. John A. Sanders, D. McMillan, John D. Powers, E. Kidder, O. G. Parsley, A. J. DeRosset, Joel Hines.

After confirming an order passed at a recent session of the Court, authorizing the issue and sale of county bonds to a stated amount, the meeting adjourned at an early hour of the afternoon, the majority of the time having been occupied in the discussion and consideration of the above measures.

A series of resolutions embracing the above were adopted, but we have been unable to procure them, the proceedings of the meeting having not as yet been properly written out and arranged. The above, however, embraces the action of the meeting.

We are fearful that these measures will not be productive of the desired result. The financial condition of the county at present is much to be deplored, and will serve to retard the carrying on of them. The sale of bonds upon which the measures almost entirely depend, we are fearful will not meet with the success which is desired. One thing is certain, the county cannot long meet the extraordinary expenses it is now compelled to incur, and something *must* be done to reduce them.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court is still occupied with the large number of civil suits with which the docket abounds. The business is necessarily tedious and slow, and in all probability the session will be a protracted one. The absence of criminal cases serves materially to lessen the throng usually in attendance on our Courts, and the only persons generally present are those who are immediately concerned. Judge Fowle evinces a desire to dispatch business as rapidly as practicable, which will tend in no little degree to afford an opportunity for the trial of all the causes awaiting the consideration of the Court.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence between Pope and Jenkins.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 24—P. M.

Gen. Pope asks Jenkins if he had seen General Order No. 1, issued April 10th, in reference to organizing the States under the military bill, before the latter issued his address to the people of Georgia, advising non-action until the question was decided by the Supreme Court.

Jenkins replied that he had not supposed he was exercising such freedom in the expression of opinions relative to public matters as seems still accorded to citizens of the republic. He did not imagine it was abridged by accident. He should do and say what he believed was required by duty and the oath of office. The Governor hopes it will not involve either conflict or controversy between them in the execution of the laws respecting trusts, as he thinks it need not. Everything of this character he desires to avoid.

The General says Jenkins' explanation is satisfactory, so far as the past is concerned, but being sent to execute the laws of Congress, he will carry out the provisions of the Military Bill, which recognized the existing State Governments as necessarily provisional. The object in allowing these to continue is for the administration of State laws during the progress of reconstruction. Had Congress contemplated opposition from the civil authorities, it would have legislated State governments out of existence. Gen. Pope requires the civil machinery of the State not to be perverted to frustrate the execution of the laws. The civil officers are required not to use their influence to prevent the people from submitting to, and carrying out, the laws of Congress. After discussing the matter fully, Pope says he will be compelled to remove all officers who, while in office, use their influence to prevent the execution of the laws, but hopes that harmonious relations may continue between the military and civil authorities. Three general orders number one reads: It is to be clearly understood that civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and whilst holding offices shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State government under the act of Congress providing for a more efficient government of the rebel States and the act supplementary thereto.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 25—Noon.

Stocks active and still improving—Five-twenties of '62 coupons 109¾@110; Virginia sixes 64@66.—Money 6 ₱ cent. premium. Gold 139½.

Flour and Wheat quiet and firm. Corn a shade firmer. Pork dull at $22 70@$22 75. Lard quiet. Cotton more steady. Freights quiet.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, April 24—Evening.

Prussia has replied to the proposition for the settlement of the Luxemburg question recently submitted by the great powers of Europe. She denies that she is arming, but emphatically reiterates that she will not evacuate Luxemburg. War is now regarded as almost certain.

FLORENCE, April 24.

The marriage of the Crown Prince Humbert with the Arch Duchess of Austria, has been postponed.

LONDON, April 24.

A serious *meute* is reported to have occurred at Oporto. A frigate has been sent there to assist in restoring order.

PARIS, April 24.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy.

LONDON, April 24—Evening.

Importation of American Bonds from Germany for sale at this market continues very great; closing rates at Frankfort this evening 71½.

To the Public.

The State of Maryland and benevolent Associations in the Northern States have lately committed to my charge, as Governor of North Carolina, generous donations of corn and bacon, to be distributed to the most destitute of our people. I am extremely anxious to carry out faithfully the beneficent designs of the donors, and owing to immeasurable executive duties, find it impossible to ascertain all the facts, and attend to all the duties and correspondence necessarily attending the trust. At my request, the Hon. Danl. M. Barringer, and the pastors of four churches of the city, to wit: Rev. Dr. Mason of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Skinner of the Baptist Church, Rev. H. T. Hudson, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church, have consented to assist me. The Catholic minister would have been invited to act with this commission, if his residence had been in the city. Communications on this subject addressed to either of these gentlemen will receive proper attention.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.
April 23, 1867.

Suit Against Gideon J. Pillow.

The Memphis Post of Saturday says, in the United States Court, in the case of Biddler vs Pillow, in which a demurrer to the plea of defendant was urged, on Thursday, by counsel, the court Tuesday sustained the demurrer, giving the defendant until the August rules to file a new plea. This case is an interesting and important one, as it involves the question of individual responsibility of Confederate officers for acts done under military authority during the war.—It is an action brought against Gen. G. J. Pillow, for goods taken by him while in command of Confederate forces in Tennessee, during the war. The defendant's plea, filed by Colonel Haynes, sets forth the facts and circumstances of the war, the exigencies and necessities of the case, and was a plea of confession and avoidance or justification. The court held that the plea was bad, and said that the facts of the case and justification might be shown under the general issue. Both counsel in the case, viz: Colonel McRae, for plaintiff, and Colonel Haynes and General Chalmers, for the defendant, expressed their conviction that the case would go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ex-President Burnet, of Texas, is out in a letter recommending the frank acceptance of the congressional reconstruction plan.

A Southern editor says he recently drew a lottery prize consisting of thirty-eight articles. It was a pint of bitters with that number of ingredients.

C. H. Bennett, the well-known English draughtsman on wood, is dead. His illustrations of "Pilgrim's Progress" are well known in this country.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. C. M. SIMPSON, wife of Dr. Jas. F. Simpson, aged about 43 years.

She was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Moore's Creek, in this county. She was an honest, candid, noble hearted christian woman. She has gone to her rest.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At the residence of her mother, near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., on the 11th day of April, 1867, ELIZABETH McLAUGHIN, in the 21st year of her age.

After a long and frequently painful disease, her loveliness in life faded not in her death.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	33	@	35
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00	@	12 50
BRICKS, ₱ M.	12 00	@	20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,	2 50	@	3 75
2nd hand	3 50	@	3 75
New	4 25	@	5 00
CANDLES, ₱ ℔.,			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ ℔.,			
Java	40	@	00
Laguayra	28	@	30
Rio	25	@	28
St. Domingo	24	@	27
COTTON, ₱ ℔.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	19	@	21
Strict Mid'g	00	@	21
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	25	@	60
Dundee	20	@	00
Rope, ₱ ℔	10	@	12½
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	0 00	@	1 50
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	18½	@	19
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 25	@	2 35
FEATHERS, ₱ ℔	75	@	80
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00	@	22 00
No. 2	20 00	@	20 00
No. 3	17 50	@	18 00
Mullets	7 00	@	9 00
Herring,			
East	5 00	@	7 00
N.C. roe	10 00	@	00 00
do cut	9 00	@	00 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	10	@	11
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	14 00	@	19 00
Superfine	12 00	@	13 00
Fine	10 25	@	10 50
GRUB, ₱ lb	25	@	28
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	45
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	85 00	@	90 00
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton			18 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 35	@	1 40
Oats	72	@	75
Peas, Cow

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867.

The Radical Campaign in the South.

The wisest of us are doomed to error at times, and the success of any one darling measure or scheme is not always an evidence of the wisdom which prompted the movement. None are exempt from the fallacies of human judgment, nor can any see the after consequences which may result from the attainment of a cherished object.

The evident excitement and alarm which exists in the Radical camps at the North, is the best commentary, possible, upon this fact. Had any doubt ever existed in the minds of the intelligent people of the South relative to the character of the zealous and philanthropic efforts of Northern Republicans in behalf of the poor negro, that doubt should be removed now; it should become a certainty. The same sublime consideration of self that dictated the slave trade to the Puritans of Massachusetts, is still the same with their descendants in their pretended desire for the amelioration of the African race. The important powers which their Congress has delegated to the rude and untutored freedmen of the South, are about to be exercised in a way and for a purpose which those august dictators do not approve. The franchise privilege, from which so much was hoped, and for the bestowal of which so many principles of earthly honor and hopes of after peace were sacrificed, it is feared will be exercised in a way *not* beneficial to the growth and dissemination of the upright Radical theory of self aggrandizement.

In view of this dismal prospect the New York papers of the *Tribune* persuasion are raising a dismal howl. They are fearful that the good of the Northern fanatics is not the only motive that will carry the freedmen to the polls, and that they will dare to vote for their own benefit in preference to that of others. In favor of his own side of the question, Mr. Greeley has brought forward a powerful argument to bear upon the approaching campaign. He appeals to the feelings of gratitude which the negroes should entertain for those who have freed them and who have bestowed upon them the electoral privilege. This argument of Mr. Greeley's is a good one, and doubtless he has calculated greatly upon the general ignorance of those to whom it is addressed, to bear him out in his appeal. But Mr. Greeley, like a great many very good men of his way of thinking, has thought fit to speak only of the present and of the immediate past. The more distant events of that past, he perhaps thinks should be turned over to the mercies of that dead past which buries its own dead;—in other words, that all of the old history of the country which relates to other than the glorious deeds of Puritans dead and Puritans living, is unworthy of remembrance, and would hardly justify the research necessary to unearth it. But the memories of other persons are not so *radical* on such subjects, and a wonderful fact has just been divulged. A "poor African" has just discovered that which Mr. Greeley would rather have had remain undiscovered, and has remembered something which that gentleman would prefer forgotten. For instance, a colored speaker the other day enunciated to his radical audience the fact that the chains of slavery were first riveted upon them by their godly Puritan ancestors, and that the profits of this slave trade found its way into the pockets of the witch-burners of the "good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Another speaker (also colored) has electrified his hearers by the bold assertion that the emancipation of the negro was not the result of a love for the Southern black, but of a hatred for the Southern white, and that the prosecution of the war for emancipation, was most emphatically denied in the beginning, and was only employed in the end as a desperate resort to conquer the Confederacy.

Oh white man, and white brother of the North, you who would sell your soul that your body might live in sensual corruption, see how the poor, but honest black man throws the contemptible lie back into your teeth.

The political campaign for Radical or Conservative supremacy in the South is about to open. Of the importance of its results for the weal or woe of the true interest of the States, the national agitators seem fully aware, and in spite of the great apathy of both conservative leaders and conservative masses, the whole radical element at the North is in a state of trepidation and alarm. They begin now to fear the wholesome effect of those very laws by which they hoped to attain their ends, and the elective franchise, having been bestowed by them, unconditionally, upon a people totally unused to the prerogative, they fear may not be exercised in the way which Congress would dictate, had it now the power to re-legislate upon the matter.

It is at least evident that there is a screw loose somewhere in the complex radical machinery, and that both the engineers and pilots of that party are fearful that the management of "the good old ship of State" may ere long be placed in other hands, notwithstanding the boast which has been so freely indulged in by those party leaders that the Reconstruction bill had been so carefully planned that a majority for their side of the question was an assured one. Yet the doubtful ones among them seem to fear now that that boast was premature, and that the solid advantages so confidently expected to accrue from the exercise of the electoral powers, is in danger of being lost to them in favor of their political adversaries. With a view to avoid so dreadful a calamity, many of the most prominent of the demi-gods of republicanism are about to assume the staff and garb of the pilgrim for a visit to the uncivilized South. This will be one of the first movements in a vigorous political campaign, and we should be prepared to meet our worshipful visitants upon the stump. The *Tribune* of Friday last says: "The time "has come to open the next Presidential "campaign. It is too soon for the nomination, or for personal preferences, but "organization should be made now. The "problem is to reconstruct the South so "that its electoral vote shall be cast for "progress. While the South is being re-"constructed into States, we should recon-"struct the politics of the States."

Can any doubt now that the necessity for action on the part of the people of the South is an imperative one, and that every energy which can possibly be brought into requisition will be needed to combat Northern wiles and Northern fanaticism?

The early and growing alarm among the political leaders of the Radical element is the best encouragement to success that the Conservative party could desire. A prompt unanimity of action among our own people under the present aspect of affairs, would doubtless go far towards obtaining that national peace within the Union that the Destructionists of the country deny us now without its limits. "Fight the devil with fire" is a rough, but none the less true, maxim, and the identical means by which it was proposed that we should be overcome, may yet prove the very measure of our political salvation.

Labor.

The great question of an adequate supply of labor for the South, is at last receiving in some States a portion of that attention which the subject demands. The sudden change in the character of Southern domestic institutions at the close of the war, has involved our people in multiplied pecuniary embarrassments, and the difficulty of procuring reliable labor in the farming districts has had a stunning effect upon the agricultural resources of the South. The advantage which the freedmen have taken of their new unrestrained liberty, has resulted in a material depopulation of many of the richest portions of the country, and the strolling habits which they have lately formed, has rendered that which is left exceedingly uncertain and precarious, and the fields of the land now present a novel appearance to the world. With a soil of great fertility and peculiarly calculated to the production of many of the choicest articles of foreign exports, the farmer is yet forced to fold his hands and forego his crops. It is strange that with the vast extent of arable territory now lying useless in the South, that the tide of foreign immigration is so slow in seeking our shores. Europe is crowded with its surplus inhabitants, while the South is to the same extent depopulated. There they have laborers without lands, here the lands are ours without the laborers. Independently of the nature of the American political institutions, this fact should alone be sufficient to attract foreigners here. The wages with us are in some instances more than double those paid in Europe; the means of subsistence are more plentiful, and the land itself is vastly more productive.

It would be well, we think, if the farming communities of North Carolina would realize fully this fact, and endeavor, by the most strenuous exertions, to induce a full tide of emigration to seek this portion of the Western world. The labor which would be thus secured, would be cheap and reliable, and the laborers themselves would, in time, make good and valuable citizens. Other States than our own have begun to realize this fact in its full force, and organizations have been formed looking to this end. Yet a movement of this kind would hardly prove of a lasting benefit to the country, if not pushed vigorously on to a consummation. For this purpose a Board of Commissioners of Immigration should be established, and agencies issued by that Board in the different countries of Europe, for the purpose of offering inducements to emigrants. China, it is said, is abounding with Coolies, whose habits would eminently fit them for labor in the South. They have been already introduced into California, and their labor has been found so cheap and so well adapted to the wants of the country, that the workingmen have become dissatisfied, and large anti-Coolie mass meetings have been held, favoring an expulsion of them from the country. This subject should be taken into immediate consideration by our people, and by all classes of those people at that, for in the end they will all be benefited by foreign immigration. The wants of the country point most emphatically to the Coolies as the best substitute for the lost labor of the negro, and it would, perhaps, be well to try the experiment of an introduction here of a number of those people.

Baltimore Presentation Concert.

Messrs. L. T. Palmer & Co., managers of the Grand Presentation Concert of Baltimore, for the benefit of Southern Orphans, have issued a circular to the public announcing that, "in consequence of late persecutions," they are under the necessity of postponing the Concert until the 17th of June next. The circular, in an apparent spirit of frankness and honesty, goes on to state as follows:

"This will give us ample time to dispose of all the tickets, and it will afford the public an opportunity to investigate the facts which we have published, thus gaining that confidence which is necessary to ensure the success of every public measure.

"We do not wish these statements to be taken unsubstantiated, as we cordially invite an investigation of the enterprize. The grand jury of this city presented us, and we hoped that they would go further and indict us, for we wished to prove to the world our honesty and disinterestedness in this measure, which could not be better done than in an investigation by the grand inquest.

"It now remains with the public whether the 'Home and School' shall be built. Whether the poor, fatherless children of the South, whose parents' blood was shed in defence of Southern homes, shall be deprived of the blessings which this enterprize seeks to obtain for them. Must we appeal in vain? No, it shall not be said that the Southern people were so ungenerous as to condemn those who are seeking to benefit the children of the soldiers who died for them, upon the evidence of men who, when they saw their own mercenary aims frustrated, sought to cover their guilt by bringing charges on us. Charges which, in the only trial that was allowed us, were proved to be as false as perjury could make them."

We think that a postponement in view of the present circumstances is wise. The charges brought against some of the officers of the Association, will receive a full investigation and the public given the benefit of the investigation. If false, as they at present appear, they will thus be shown, and confidence in the Association will again be established.

Meeting in Newbern.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Newbern was held in that city on Friday evening last, and a municipal ticket nominated, although the election for city officers is yet some months hence. According to the account which we find in the Newbern *Commercial*, the proceedings of the meeting were characterized by a degree of mystery which is quite "un-understandable" to the more decent portions of that community. The nominees for Mayor and Aldermen are all white men, or at least they pass for such, while not one colored person appears among them. This was certainly a great oversight in those who composed the meeting, and had best be remedied without much ado.

Altogether, we think that this little gathering has been in too much of a hurry to show its love of the flesh pots of authority, and that the proceedings will meet with but little approbation from the master Radicals of the North. The call of the New York *Tribune* for an early and complete organization of the political elements of its party at the South, most undoubtedly seems to expedite matters somewhat.

At all events, the time for this public display of patriotism has hardly yet dawned sufficiently upon any portion of the Old North State.

The Injunction Bills.

The Mississippi application for an injunction has gone to the ground with such force and in such a manner, that it will be difficult to raise it again, while the Georgia bill has been indefinitely postponed; in other words, laid over until next fall. In the meantime, the Reconstruction bill may be adopted by the very State for whose benefit the injunction was inaugurated, thereby putting an end, in a delicate way, to the question as to whether Congress is hereafter to legislate by force of might, or logic of right. We cannot see that so far the South has been benefited in any way by this test before the Supreme Court.—But little more than the present result has been expected from the first date of the application, although it was well enough that the attempt should be made. The South, as usual, has been beaten, and the question has fallen to the ground; yet the champions of both Mississippi and Georgia can proudly feel conscious that it was not from the want of any efforts on their part to prevent it. The bills were skillfully drawn, and the arguments of both Sharkey and Walker did credit to themselves and to the people whom they represent. The question has become almost a closed one, and by the decision of those from whose judgment there is no appeal. As for any beneficial results which were expected to arise from a discussion of this matter, the injunction might as well have been laid before the Hottentots of South Africa, as before the Supreme Court of North America. The practical results would have been undoubtedly the same.—There would have been but this difference in the mode of decision; one knows too little and the other too much.

Yet it is well, perhaps, that this question has been fully and speedily decided. A lengthy agitation of it, at this time, could not have proved but injurious to the States, and the arguments which were submitted on both sides go far towards explaining more freely the present situation. Judge Sharkey's Mississippi bill was ruled out because directed against the President, and as that personage could appear before the Court, only at his own option, the Court having no power to force him as the embodiment of the Executive laws of the land, to respect its summons, it was decided that the first injunction be not entertained.—The Georgia bill was a little more fortunate. Inasmuch as it was directed, not against the President, but against Secretary Stanton, and Generals Grant and Pope, it was allowed to be filed.

These different decisions of the Court are narrow and technical in the extreme, and we think bear with them many *pros.* and *cons.* The Court has decided that the President, in his official capacity as such, is not responsible for his actions to them. Are then those military officers who are acting under the orders of the President, and upon a strictly military footing, amenable to that council or to their Commander-in-chief, from whom those orders are received? Are General Grant and General Ord held responsible to the President or to the Court? From the former, they have received all instructions, and, in a literal view, the Executive is himself the prime executor of the law, through the others, who are merely his subordinates, and who are responsible to him alone for the execution of those orders with which he has entrusted them. If this argument is entertained, the Court, by its own decision, has no jurisdiction in the matter, inasmuch as it is all done, either directly or indirectly, by the President, in virtue of his office as such.

If, on the other hand, it is decided that these officers are responsible to the Court alone for the execution of those military laws which have been passed by Congress, then the office of the President as Commander-in-Chief is virtually annulled, and the powers with which the Constitution has invested him, would lie at the mercy of a Court of law.

At all events, this discussion will, we think, involve a difficulty upon a very delicate point. The officers of the army, it must be recollected, owe a strict and implicit obedience to the command of the President, as their Chief. Should the injunction prayed for in the Georgia bill be issued by the Court, against the officers named, it might involve both the former and the Executive in a very embarrassing position. In such a case, the President might as well be enjoined at once, as the result would be relatively the same, and the Court would, in a measure, constitute itself by its own decision, the highest military, as well as civic tribunal of the land, thus colliding, in an open manner, with the powers granted them by the Constitution. It will be a difficult thing in this case to keep the line of demarcation between Military and Civic Law well and distinctly marked, but the final result, as far as can be judged by the proceedings in the Mississippi case, will most likely be the also rejection of the Georgia bill.

The Mexican Future.

The history of the world has shown few cases of national discord and misery equal to those from which unfortunate Mexico has suffered. For forty years those troubles have been raging, and still the end is not yet. Internal strife and commotion have been varied occasionally by an invasion from abroad, until now, near the close of this enlightened century, that unhappy land is almost entirely dismembered by the force of its political dissensions. The history of its people is a sad one, and the national records are such as to excite the commiseration of a whole world.

The end to the rule or misrule of Maximilian in Mexico is near at hand, and that leaf in the page of history is about to be turned. There is but little doubt, judging from the tenor of late dispatches, that the Emperor is either a prisoner now, or that his capture is an assured one. The fates have favored the Republican party there, and the ruler of the Empire is a monarch now only in name. But with the expulsion of Maximilian will the national troubles cease? Hardly. It will be but exchanging one evil for another, and when the present Emperor is driven into the sea, the history of the past of that unfortunate country will most likely be again repeated. But for how long? Here human discernment is at fault, and many long and weary years of domestic turmoil may yet be in store for its people. The end can be looked for from only two causes. One of these is a subjection to foreign rule, and the other is annexation to the United States. The latter is by far the most probable, and at the same time the most reasonable deduction, to say nothing of the supposed popular tendency in that direction. This consummation the rapid march of events justifies us in believing will yet happen, although the question, as a matter of time, may take many years to reach a conclusion. The Monroe doctrine must ultimately force its way into the minds of the ruling people of this Western world. The interests of this country point in many ways to an extension of its territory, and the character of the national institutions is such as to claim for itself the consideration of neighboring nationalities. The advantages which Mexico would derive from an Union with us are too apparent to need argument, and the benefit which would accrue to the interests of our own commonwealth by the adoption of that sister country should be sufficient to force the subject upon the attention of all. With a land overflowing, as it were, with milk and honey, the garden spot of the whole continent, and with its millions of precious treasures yet untold and unearthed, its people yet need that unanimity of sentiment and concert of action so necessary to their own self-government. That garden spot is still a wild waste, and in all likelihood must so remain until brought under the influences of a free and enlightened form of Republican government.

The idea of employing arms to accomplish this end would meet with but little favor from the American people or their leaders, repugnant as it is to all forms of republican freedom, and to the principles upon which our own government was first established. In the South it can meet with none. The purely Democratic, yet often slighted maxim, that "a just government derives its powers only from the consent of the governed," is with them too sacred a principle to be slighted, and no scheme for the annexation of Mexico could meet with favor from them that was not the legitimate offspring of that principle. The ruling voice of the people of Mexico should decide this point, and not the arms of a proud republican government.

Good Friday in Rome.

Of the many enchanting descriptions written of the celebration of this day in Rome, and especially of the wonderful and world renowned *Miserere* in the Sixtine Chapel, none have we ever found to equal in descriptive pathos the following, which we extract from Madame Le Vert's Souvenir's of Travel:

"When the mass was over we wandered through the vast aisles of St. Peter's until two o'clock, when we returned to the Sixtine chapel. During the morning we had made acquaintance with several charming and noble Italian women, who invited us to accompany them back to the chapel, that they might give us good places to hear the *Miserere*. They told as the throng to listen to this famous chant quite equalled the fierce crowds of the preceding day. Hence we gladly profitted by their kindness, and, seated with them, awaited the hour of four, when the Pope and his suite of cardinals entered. "See Naples, and die!" say its enthusiastic people; and all who have revelled in the enjoyment of that musical wonder, the *Miserere*, may in the same feeling listen, and then for ever close their ears. One by one the fifteen candles burning upon the triangle were extinguished, and a dim twilight filled the chapel, throughout which a a deep silence prevailed. Suddenly from a dark recess stole forth a sweet and tender wailing cry, like the murmur of a breaking heart. An electric thrill seemed to strike to my very soul, as I sank upon my knees while the coro (chorus) chanted in touching strains, "Christ is gone! we are orphans—all orphans!" Again and again the atmosphere aroudd us quivered with the long wild note of anguish and the answering voices of the coro; now swelling in to a tempest of sighs and sobs, and then melting to the softest and faintest echo, like an Æolian harp. The hour, in its twilight gloom, and the strange and mournful melody, were fearfully sublime. Tears burst from my eyes, summoned from the deep heart by the spell of that plaintive voice leading the sacred chant.

"This world-renowned *Miserere* was composed more than two centuries ago, by Gregorio Allegri, a priest, and singer in the Pope's chapel. Since that period it has been the wonder and the attraction of millions of enraptured listeners. But nowhere save in the Sixtine chapel, with its effective surroundings, can this chant produce the same bewildering and impressive charm.—Indeed, a story exists that Leopold the First, Emperor of Austria, asked of the Pope a copy of this *Miserere*. It was given to him, and upon his return to Vienna he commanded all the finest musicians to sing it in the cathedral. So entirely different did it sound to him, that he instantly wrote back to Rome, saying he had been deceived, and dull common-place music sent to him in place of the wonderful *Miserere*. Inquiries were made, and the chapel-master testified to the correctness of the copy forwarded to the Emperor. Thus it is evident, although a grand composition, it looses half of its dramatic power when heard elsewhere than in the Sixtine chapel.

Col. C. C. Tew.

The following statement of facts from the Charleston *Mercury* of a recent date, will no doubt put at rest all the idle and exaggerated reports which have recently gone abroad to the effect that Colonel C. C. Tew, late of the 2nd regiment of North Carolina Troops, was not dead, but was confined as a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas. The result of the investigations of Mr. Henry Tew, the father of Colonel Tew, is sufficient to convince any reasonable mind that Colonel Tew was never at any time confined at the Dry Tortugas, but is now quietly sleeping the last sleep of death:

"Our readers are well aware of the report, originated in North Carolina about the middle of February, that Colonel C. C. Tew was not dead, as had been generally believed, but was still alive and a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas. Colonel Tew was a native of Mount Pleasant, and his father still lives here, highly respected by his fellow citizens, and honored by them with a seat in the State Legislature. The report above alluded to was, of course, one to excite his feelings in the highest degree; and, although he had good reasons to doubt its authenticity, he determined to make every exertion to satisfy himself positively as to its truth or falsity, and as soon as he could make his arrangements he set out, with the intention to visit the Dry Tortugas if necessary. He returned on yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by his friends, and inquiries as to the result of his investigation, and his experience on his journey poured in on him from all sides.

"It is to be regretted that Mr. Tew's impression as to the falsity of the report has been confirmed beyond a doubt, and it is now certain that Colonel Tew is not, and never has been, a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas. Mr. Tew has been absent forty-two days, and traveled over 4,000 miles, having visited Baltimore, New York, Key West, and Havana. The man who originated the report disappeared soon after making the statement, and Mr. Tew could get no clue by which to trace him. At Baltimore Mr. Tew became satisfied that there was very little chance that there was any truth in the rumor, but to make assurance doubly sure, he determined to visit the Dry Tortugas. The officers of the regular army with whom Mr. T. was necessarily thrown in contact in prosecuting his inquiries treated him with the greatest kindness and politeness, and afforded him every facility in their power for the accomplishment of his purpose.

"The Dry Tortugas, Mr. T. found to be a small cay about 13 acres in extent, entirely surrounded by the walls of the fort, which is an extensive and powerful work, and though it has been in process of construction for 19 years, it is still unfinished. Instead of being the barren waste it is generally supposed, it is a beautiful spot, with a delightful climate, the temperature of which averages 80 degrees in winter, and very rarely falls below 60 degrees. There are no Confederate soldiers now confined at the Dry Tortugas, except Col. St. Leger Grenfell, and he is the only one that has ever been confined there, and he is not imprisoned as a Confederate soldier, but on a charge of incendiarism. All the prisoners have the freedom of the grounds except Colonel Grenfell, who is only allowed to walk out certain hours. This exception is of recent date, and is made on account of Col. Grenfell's letters to the press, and his alleged attempts to excite insubordination among the other prisoners. All Col. G's correspondence is now supervised, whereas previously, he was allowed to write without restraint or supervision.

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Tew will favor the public, and particularly his friends and neighbors, with a full account of his journey, as it will be of great interest, but having so recently returned and being of course fatigued by his journey, we were unable to gather any further particulars in time for this article."

Negro Suffrage.

However wise or unwise the course of Congress may have been in forcing universal suffrage upon the State Constitutions, it is needless to argue. The measure would remain still the same, and the practical results to follow must claim the undivided attention of all. That this step is an unjust and arbritary one, many of the Radical Republican papers have admitted, on the plea of the end justifying the means. That the end will be such as to justify the means used, considerable doubt exists. What condition the newly acquired freedom and political rights of the colored race may yet entail, is more than this decade of years will tell us. The result may be a national blessing, or it may be a national curse.—The experience of past ages has proven that an equal and unrestrained Democracy is often as injurious in its effects to the political prosperity of a nation, as is the consolidation of power in a few.

The elective franchise is a sacred privilege. Granted not for party purposes, nor for the aggrandizement of political demagogues, but as the true insignia of rank, the badge of popular royalty, it was intended as the free, deliberate expression of the people upon all questions concerning their own interest and the good of the country at large. For this it was given us by the framers of the Constitution. As an expression of the absolute will of the individual sovereigns of the country that vote should alone be used. It is the prerogative of the monarch, and when that prerogative has been debased for party ends and personal purposes, the monarch has fallen and the institution of the popular sovereignty is disgraced. How seldom the elective franchise has been used in the same spirit in which it was bestowed, the records of our country present a sad history. Since the days of the first term of Washington's administration, when Jefferson and Hamilton, the former by his tirade against, and the latter by his defence of the executive in the matter of the French alliance first drew to their sides, in almost equal divisions, the great masses of the country, a civil strife has raged throughout the land every four years. The old theory that this strife has been necessary, and that opposing parties, acting as checks upon each other, are always necessary to preserve the vitality of a popular government, there is much reason to doubt. Could the opinions of the people be guided by the dictates of good reason and sound judgment, and not by the workings of a partisan animosity, some good might result from an organized difference of opinion. But where principle is sacrificed for interest, and where the masses vote for the man who represents a party and not a principle, the result can hardly be expected as a benefit to the nation at large. And where intelligent men of either party, working with more zeal than discretion for the advancement of their own opinions, induce others, ignorant, vicious and depraved, to vote upon questions of which they have no comprehension, and in which they have no interest, and upon which, oftentimes, they have no legal right to deposit an opinion—can it be wondered at that the character of our political institutions has become debased, and that the great and original constitutional instrument itself has become tarnished? And furthermore, can it seem strange that corruption has crept into the legislative halls of the country, and that those who sit in high places should consent to become the tools of him who pays for his services the highest price? That the present form of our government has reached this climax, is witnessed by the corruption now existing in the representative houses of New York and Massachusetts. In those States some of the members have been openly accused of bribery and corruption, and one of the leading papers of New York City, a few days since, published a long editorial relative to the matter, and suggesting means by which a remedy might be obtained!—And yet these men are the representatives of those people who are, in part, the authors of the manifold ills now in endurance by the South, and for that Reconstruction bill which it is intended to force upon them. They are of those who wish to impose upon us an equal community of political interest with the negro, and would give to the ignorant and irresponsible masses of freedmen the sacred right of suffrage.

The wisdom of granting the people the right of unqualified suffrage, has never yet been conceded in toto, as necessary to a purely Republican form of government.—In the debates upon the formation of both our own State and the Federal Constitution, this question was ably argued, and although it was decided in the affirmative, yet the minority still clung to their own views.—The succeeding history of this country has demonstrated how correct those views were, and how comparatively few there are capable of wielding aright this great privilege.

Previous to the war, a naturalization of five years date was required of all foreigners before the ballot could be open to them, and no native American youth could receive the privilege of voting before he had registered his one and twenty years. Now Congress attempts to force upon the polls the vote of those who, incapable, both by birth and ignorance, of appreciating its great blessings, will be almost sure, the majority of them, to vote as others may dictate. The great objectionable feature in the proposed new system, is not so much the bestowal of the privilege itself, as it is the unqualified right to vote as the dictates of passion or of prejudice may prompt, and without a fair appreciation of the value of the right itself. The negro, suddenly freed, and untutored and ignorant as he is, is certainly no better prepared to vote thus, than is the unnaturalized foreigner or the educated, but not yet adult American.—If the question is to be conceded, that as freedmen they are entitled to all of the benefits of their freedom, let, by all means, those benefits be conducted within the bounds of reason, and restrained by the same conditions now imposed upon the white man. For the benefit of the colored, as well as the white race is this necessary, and it is in the name of their own, as well as of the national interests, that it should be done. The privilege of franchise, as it will be wielded by many of them under the present order of affairs, will revert more to their own present detriment than to their eventual good. While appearing to be exercising their own judgment, that "greatest of freedom's boons," they will, in reality, be but as puppets upon the stage, and be used as tools in the hands of others. Let them appreciate fully the advantages of the gift before they are allowed the unrestrained use of it, and in the end both themselves and the white race will be the gainers by it. A too great quantity of political liberty, and a too small amount of education, can hardly be expected, together, to produce the most beneficial results.

Literary.

From the Publisher's house, the *Metropolitan Record* office, of New York, we have received a little novelette of the war, entitled *The M'Donald's, or The Ashes of Southern Homes.* A tale of Sherman's march, by William Henry Peck, of Georgia. Quite a readable book, as we judge by a hasty glance, and certainly well gotten up. It is founded upon facts and incidents which occurred during the march of Sherman's Heroes and Hottentots through Georgia, and its pages abound with real interest to the reader.

Demoralization of Hayti.

The latest news from Hayti confirms the previously reported flight of Geffrard to Jamaica, after having sent in his resignation of the Presidency of that stormy republic. The election of another President was expected to take place immediately after the departure of Geffrard. The history of Hayti since the negro population obtained its freedom has been a series of sanguinary revolutions and civil wars, and the country is probably in a worse condition now than ever before. The negro leaders have never shown themselves capable of agreeing upon or establishing anything like a sound and substantial government. Life and property have always been exceedingly insecure and the constant danger of new revolutions has tended to keep the country in a deplorable condition. If the African race had any capacity for self-government they had the best possible opportunities of developing these talents in Hayti, where they have had things their own way for more than twenty years past.

The trouble appears to be that their own way is a very disorderly and rebellious one. They have gone backwards in morals and education, and have attained proficiency in none of the arts of civilization except that of war and political intrigue. Under their own management their property and credit have alike deteriorated in value, and the nation has made itself an object of pity to those who expected better things of the race, and of ridicule to those who understood them better and foresaw the result of the wild experiment of negro self-government. The normal condition of the negro is such that it is only by constant association with superior races that anything like civilization can be imparted to the race.—Even after such advantages there is an inevitable tendency to relapse into barbarity when the elevating influence is withdrawn.

N. Y. Sun.

From the New York World.

General Schofield's Construction of the Disqualifying Clause of the Reconstruction Bill.

RICHMOND, VA., April 10, 1867.—General Schofield has informed a member of the Virginia House of Delegates that the disqualification to vote or hold office does not apply, under the reconstruction bill, to persons who were forced into the rebel service by conscription, notwithstanding that they had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and served in any of the capacities enumerated in the prescribed form of oath. This will reduce the number of persons disqualified to vote or hold office to a very small margin. The disqualification will be confined altogether to those who volunteered in the early part of the war, few of whom are now living.—The survivors are principally of the conscript class, save perhaps a few officers who held rank from the beginning, and obtained their commissions by appointment.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

It is not probable that, for some time to come, our people will trouble themselves greatly about Federal offices. A clamor for the "loaves and fishes" was never a characteristic of North Carolina, even in the days of hot political excitements, and when the avenues to office were accessible to all her citizens. In these times of party greed, when the thirst for power is as insatiate as the grave itself, when men (we mean in the *States*,—"Districts" not being counted,) descend to all expedients for, and scruple at no means of, obtaining and retaining office, and when even the Senate of the United States is engaged in the hourly work of rejecting merit, honesty and capability, if their possessors do not go the full length of Radical progression, at such a time, we say, it is refreshing to read such sentiments as the following uttered by the great and good Gaston, in the Convention of 1835.—"The change of manners" which Judge Gaston deplored, did not probably embrace a dozen applications for Federal office in the entire State; and his indignation is therefore the more illustrative of the modesty and integrity of our people in the days gone by. Said Judge Gaston:

"The immense patronage of the Federal Government, and the wicked practice of applying it to the rewarding of partizans and the buying up of recruits, cause its influence to be felt in every department of the State Government, and in every nook and corner of the State. When he looked around him, and noticed the zeal and meanness with which Federal officers of every kind were courted and solicited, and recollected the stern integrity which used to prevail in this respect, he was humbled and alarmed—humbled at the change of manners of his noble State, and alarmed at the subserviency to Power which it must generate.—In old times, an application for office from North Carolina was an extraordinary occurrence. During the four years which he spent in Congress, but one application was made to him on the subject, and that came from perhaps the most despicable of his constituents. The letter ran somewhat in this fashion:—'I and my friends have constantly supported you. The times are hard, and I want a Post; and I don't much care what Post it is, so it has a good salary attached to it.' It is needless (said M. G.) to state my answer; but I was strongly tempted to inform him that there was but one Post for which I could recommend him—and that was the *Whipping Post.*"

The following from the Hon. Charles Fisher was, in a measure, prophetic of the encroachments of the present day. May we not hope that the people are beginning, as foreshadowed in recent indications in the North and West, to set about that movement which may make a decided "change for the better?"

"In his opinion, Mr. Fisher said, nothing was less stationary than Governments. They were constantly undergoing changes. Changes in Government, however, are of two kinds. First, the secret, silent, and almost imperceptible encroachments which the Government is constantly making on the people—that perpetual, never-ending and never-tiring propensity in the Government to enlarge its powers. Government has been compared to the Screw in Mechanics—a screw that turns only one way; it gains all the power it can, and never loses any. These secret changes, which are constantly going on in Government, he admitted, were always "from better to worse." There is, likewise, another description of change, which is always for the worse—that is, open *usurpations.* The efforts, however, which the people occasionally make to change back, to regain what was lost or stolen from them, either by secret encroachment, or open usurpation, that is, the efforts which they make to reform the Government, are generally for the better. If history proves anything, it proves this. English liberty has been preserved by a succession of these changes or reform, adapting themselves to the changes of the country. The first great reform, in England, was the Magna Charta—the next was the Bill of Rights—the third was the Revolution of 1658, and the last was the great Reform of the Grey Ministry. All these were changes for the better, and not for the worse; and without these reforms, but little of liberty could now be found in England, or even in this country, for our forefathers received their ideas of liberty from England. Mr. F. said, the history of all other Governments, where the spirit of liberty ever breathed, would prove the same thing. From the foundation of Rome to the usurpation by Augustus, was a period of 724 years, during which time there were *eleven* important changes in that Government; on an average, one in about sixty-five years. Now, he would not say all these changes were for the better, because some of them were open usurpations; but he would say, that when ever a change was made by a movement among the people, it was for the better. The expulsion of the Tarquins was certainly for the better, and most essentially so was the creation of the Tribunitian power."

Probable Settlement of the French and Prussian Difficulty.

It is reported by Atlantic Telegraph that a proposition is now under consideration to make the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg neutral territory, as the readiest means of avoiding war between France and Prussia. We are not informed what Powers have the matter under consideration, or whether the proposal came from Napoleon or from Bismarck. It is not unlikely, however, that the Emperor of France may have suggested such a measure, as the least humiliating way of releasing himself from the trap into which he has so incautiously put his head. The neutralization of the coveted territory would at most only delay the execution of his plans, while it would afford a decent pretext for withdrawing his demands for the present. As the Duchy, though belonging to the King of Holland, is independent of that Kingdom, and is valuable to France and Prussia for its fortress only, the proposition to make it neutral territory would appear to be entirely feasible, supposing it to have the assent of the Powers directly interested—each mentally reserving the right to regard that neutrality just as long as it may be for its interests to do so.

A Love Story.

When Marshal Bazaine left the city of Mexico with the French army, his nephew, Lieutenant Adolphe Bazaine, was about to be married to a beautiful Mexican signorita. In the hurry of their departure, however, it was not found convenient to celebrate the nuptials. It was, therefore, arranged that the young lady should follow her lover to Orizaba, and that the wedding should take place there. Meanwhile the Liberals closed in upon the retiring French troops and occupied the whole country, stopping the mails and travel. This was a bad state of things, but nothing is impossible to a true lover. Armed with a passport, which stated the object of his retrograde journey, the young lieutenant started out alone for the city of Mexico, passed through the Liberal army and numerous bands of banditti, which chivalrously opened right and left to let him pass, and bore off his bride safely to France.

Life Insurance Case—Look to Death.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Associate Justice Giles, there was a case tried on Saturday, wherein Mrs. Rebecca Dryden, for herself and infant children, sought to recover from the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., the sum of $5,000, amount of policy in said company on the life of S. J. Dryden (husband of plaintiff,) who died on the 3d of August, 1865. The deceased, in his proposal for a policy, stated that he was born on 26th December, 1828. The defendant produced on the trial the family Bible of the deceased to show that he was born 26th December, 1827. The court held that this mistake was fatal to the cause of the plaintiff, and under its instructions the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Baltimore American, 15th.

The Paris Exhibition.

The earthworks of the Paris Exhibition, including the park, amount to upwards of half a million cubic yards. The iron work amounts to 13,200 tons, of which 10,000 tons are in the great machinery gallery.—The windows of this gallery present a surface of 53,700 square yards, and those of the other galleries 25,000. The palace itself occupies an area of 140,184 square yards. Of this 61,000 square yards will be occupied by France, 21,653 by England, and 2,900 by the United States.

The population of Florida is 140,424, of which 77,747 are white and 62,677 are colored.